

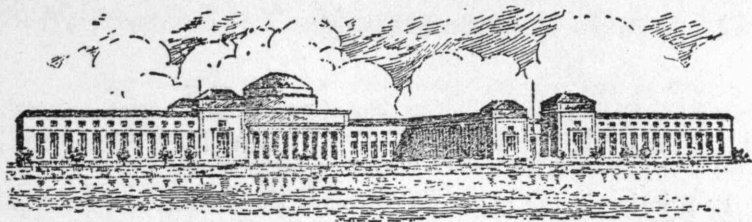


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Acting President of the Institute

technology review

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THE REUNION

It is safe to say that everybody who attended the Fourth All-Technology Reunion in June was impressed by its workaday spirit, its high seriousness, its real attempt to get down to business and grapple with the issues that confront Technology. From the eloquent and memorable tributes paid on Monday afternoon to the memory of Dr. Maclaurin and our men who died in the war, from the always enheartening addresses at the banquet, and especially from the spirited discussion and debate at the business meeting on Tuesday morning, the visiting alumni, especially those from other centers, must have learned much to keep their faith strong in Technology.

In numbers, in general gorgeousness, in pageantry and jollity, there was, of course, no comparison with the reunion of 1916. It could not equal it, at this stage in our affairs; there was every reason why it should not attempt to — death, interregnum, these unsettled times of national and institutional reconstruction. Jollity was out of place, magnificence and multitudes were impossible, but in place of those there was honest attempt to take account of stock, to tell home truths, to do proper reverence to the past and to take proper precautions for the future.

Those who attended were well repaid; those who planned and worked and achieved, often in the face of bitter discouragement, are well worthy of our thanks and our appreciation.

THE REUNION—THE COMMEMORATION MEETING

IN printing in the pages which follow those addresses which were made on Monday afternoon, June 21, at the Commemoration meeting in Walker Memorial, the REVIEW is giving to those scattered alumni who could not attend in person everything that made that afternoon so valuable to those who filled the great hall on that rainy afternoon; everything, that is, except the sense of simplicity and dignity which marked the proceedings, the vivid personalities of the speakers, and the sympathetic atmosphere, one almost of communion, in which those gathered paid their silent tribute of affection and respect to the memory of Dr. Maclaurin. Between the doors by which they had entered was placed the little shrine of gold and evergreen, flooded with light, wherein was set the last photograph of the dead president. Upstairs in the foyer, in a similar beautiful setting, was to be read the long list of names of those young men and older men who had died in the service of their country since the last reunion. Every one present that afternoon had stood before the two memorials, the impression of which was still quick in the mind's eye as they listened to the speakers who bore testimony to the man's many-sided personality and to the service of his boys.

General du Pont, president of the Alumni Association, introduced the speakers briefly, but with his usual suavity and charm of manner. Dr. Charles E. A. Winslow, '98, perhaps our favorite speaker among the alumni, traced the progress and achievement of the Institute with his never-failing grip on his audience. Elihu Thomson, acting president of the Institute, told from the inside of Dr. Maclaurin's relation with his corporation and their reliance upon his judgment, and Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor of the Old South Church, bore eloquent witness to his qualities as a Scotsman, parishioner and scholar.

But perhaps most welcome to the audience, most of whom had known the president but slightly, was the address of Dr. Ernest F. Nichols, former president of Dartmouth and now at Columbia, fellow physicist, who told the intimate personal story of Richard Maclaurin as boy, young student and eminent scholar, of his achievements in Scotland and the colonies, his ancestry, his qualities, of how he came to be called, first to Columbia and then to Technology, together with some side-lights on aspects of the man and scientist, new and always interesting to his friends and co-workers. It was what we have been waiting to hear, ever since last January, and on this occasion the story came with particular fitness and relevance.

And, finally, from Col. Henry M. Waite, '90, formerly city manager of Dayton and in the engineering service during the war, we heard, all too briefly but with accumulative effect, the story of what the Institute's soldiers had done in the Great War.

The service — for it was a service — was not too long to drag nor at all perfunctory. Every speech told, found its mark in an interested and serious audience . . . and the afternoon gave the first assurance to those who had the reunion in charge that the right note had been struck and would be maintained to the end.

Immediately following we are glad to print verbatim in the order in which they were given the memorial addresses.

INTRODUCTION BY GENERAL COLEMAN DU PONT, '84

THE meeting this afternoon has been well called the Commemoration Meeting and will cover two very important points. First, Dr. Maclaurin, and second, the history of our alumni and undergraduates who took part in the great World War.

On behalf of the Alumni Association I want to extend to all alumni of the Institute a hearty welcome, and to thank them for coming, many of them from great distances, to attend this Commemoration Meeting.

Having had the advantage of close friendship and close association with Dr. Maclaurin from the time he became connected with the Institute until his lamentable death, I say without hesitation that to Dr. Maclaurin more than any one is due the present wonderful position held by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His unflinching and constant devotion to everything that would improve the conditions of the Institute and its students was amazing, and he was so sincere, honest, straightforward and convincing in his arguments that any who helped him felt that they were doing good.

To Mr. George Eastman, too, must be given an important place in the hearts of all true Tech men, for to Dr. Maclaurin's personality and untiring work, and to Mr. Eastman's great, repeated and unflinching generosity can be attributed ninety per cent of the success of the Tech as it is today. I am glad to announce that Mr. George Eastman has consented that the main court of the Institution shall be named in his honor. On behalf of the Alumni Association I want to say to Mr. Eastman that his consenting to this has been a great source of gratitude to those of us who love Tech.

The recent history of the institution and the general background of the whole picture will be presented by one of our most distinguished alumni with the advantage of broad and varied experience in other institutions and loyal service in our own, Prof. Charles Winslow, class of '98, and of Yale University.

TECHNOLOGY IN THE PAST AND IN THE PRESENT

C.-E. A. WINSLOW, '98

Professor of Public Health, Yale University

It has been said that history is essentially a composite record of the lives of great men, and this aphorism is unquestionably true of the history of the Institute of Technology.

Johns Hopkins is a monument to Gilman, Chicago to Harper, Harvard to Eliot; but what institution has had the fortune within a period of half a century to boast of such leaders as Rogers, Walker and Maclaurin?

In a certain far eastern city there is a marvelous temple, and when you ask about its origin, the priests will tell you this story: They say that there was once a man who let the lesser things of life go by while he sat in his doorway gazing out across the hills and dreaming of the beautiful building that was to be. The dreamer had a son, and from childhood the boy drank in the picture of the dream temple, and he loved it so that his life was caught up and lost in an intense devotion to his father's vision; a devotion so keen that he made it not merely a vision, but an emotional force in the lives of all the people of the town. He in turn had a son and this son was so enlightened by his grandfather's intellectual scope, and so inspired by his father's passionate zeal, that he carried the task forward to completion and left a monument to three generations in towering minarets and glittering marble.

The meaning of this parable is, that the qualities of mind and heart and will must enter into any great achievement, and it is perhaps not altogether fanciful to see in the three generations of the Indian fable the prototypes of our three great presidents. It was Rogers who dreamed the dream, who saw the Institute of the present and the future in clear and prophetic outline. It was Walker, with his great heart and mighty personality, who made this ideal vital and compelling as a living emotion, holding the love and loyalty of the alumni and their friends. It was Maclaurin, strong, patient and resourceful, who gave at last to the intellectual and spiritual ideal of the past a worthy material form and substance.

If such a comparison seems to imply unfairness to the accomplishment of an earlier day, let me say that, as an alumnus of twenty-two years' standing, I am not likely to underestimate the great accomplishments of the Technology of Rogers and Walker. Yet to any one who reviews the achievements of the past decade it must be clear that Technology in 1920 is a practical instrument for research, and for education, and for public service of a vastly greater potency than was the Technology of 1910.

Time forbids more than the briefest survey of the outstanding debts which science and education owe to Dr. Maclaurin and to the faculty and alumni of the Institute for the accomplishments of the past ten years, beginning with the campaign for the continuance of financial aid from the State of Massachusetts in 1911. The second great step in Dr. Maclaurin's presidency was the securing of the site for the new Technology, which was made possible by the generous gift of our Chairman, Coleman du Pont, in 1912; ample in area, convenient in its location by the serene basin of the Charles, midway between the gilded dome where laws are made, and the classic halls of Harvard. The next problem was to provide a physical plant — worthy of the site and of the work to be accomplished upon it. Dr. Maclaurin found Mr. Eastman, as he

had found Coleman du Pont; and the first of "Mr. Smith's" gifts, now totaling \$11,000,000, led to the inception of a comprehensive building plan and made possible the opening of this magnificent Hall of the Sciences in 1916.

The Technology community was just beginning to organize itself in its new surroundings when the war came with the supreme test which it applied to every man and to every institution. It is Colonel Waite's privilege to tell you how nobly this challenge was met by the alumni and students as individuals. From the standpoint of the institution's official service, I need only to point to the fact that seven different war service schools were in operation here by 1918; the United States School of Military Aeronautics; the United States Naval Aviation Detachment; the United States Shipping Board School for Dock Officers and Marine Engineers; a special school for Naval Architects; a School for Aeronautical Engineers; a School for Radio Engineers, and a special school for the extended Public Health Service made necessary by war conditions. It is safe to say that no American institution of learning made a greater contribution to the winning of the war.

With the return of peace and the shifting of the struggle for national existence from the trenches to the factory workbench, there has been initiated one of the most far-reaching and comprehensive programs in the history of education — "The Technology Plan" for intimate co-operation between the Institute and the world of modern industry. This is no new idea born in the heat of the recent endowment campaign, for it was in 1916 that the first step was taken in this direction by the establishment of a school for chemical engineering practice, of which one of our leading technical journals said, "At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a splendid idea of the most direct co-operation between education and industry is being transformed into reality with a boldness of conception that is unique in the history of chemical education." Here was the germ of the idea which has borne fruit in the great project which Professor Walker will outline at the meeting tomorrow morning.

The life of an institution like ours demands the continuous development of the two functions of teaching and research. The Technology Plan through its intimate contact with practical problems is certain to develop not only engineering research of the immediately productive type, but in the hands of the Institute faculty, will be a powerful stimulus to the solution of those deeper problems which, less immediately, but no less truly, underlie the whole field of technical application. Of the value of the training offered by the teaching staff of the Institute we need perhaps no better evidence than the throng of eager students that are crowding its doors, and it is a little difficult for us of the older period to realize that the entire Institute of our day would correspond to a meagerly attended Freshman meeting in the three thousand man-power student body of the present day. From what we hear of plans for student government and of the general conduct of undergraduate activities, and from the splendid response of the undergraduates in the endowment fund

campaign, we may be sure that the quality of the stream of student life has fully kept pace with its increase in volume.

The old ideals of Rogers, and Walker and Maclaurin, the old faculty with its devotion to the cause and its unquestioned leadership, the old loyalty and enthusiasms of the alumni, the new site, the magnificent group of buildings, the great body of eager and enthusiastic students, and, finally, the magnificent success of the recent endowment fund campaign with its \$8,000,000 of free endowment, raising the total property of the Institute from \$4,000,000 when Dr. Maclaurin became president, to \$26,000,000 at the present time—here is a combination of resources which must make the heart of every Technology man beat high with pride and satisfaction.

We are technically trained men, however, here today—engineers in the broad sense; we are less interested in achievement than in progress, and this great organism of Technology is not a completed, finished thing to run automatically along lines already clearly marked; it is a great living organism, and, like all living things, it cannot stand still, it must continually grow and expand. We are proud of the past and the present; but the future is, after all, our great concern.

Those who were intimate with Dr. Maclaurin know that to him the material achievements of the past decade were merely the beginning; and with our keen personal sorrow in his loss goes the deep regret that the development of the resources which he won cannot be guided by his broad vision and wise judgment. It is the task of Technology's leaders to divine the future of the Institute as he would have divined it, and to carry on the work in his patient and devoted spirit.

As Professor Rogers has said in his wonderful memorial poem:

“The Grail he bore falls not,
Other hands lift it,
Hands zealous and reverent,
Other hands bear it strongly forward,
In new times upon a new path,
And in the cup of the Grail shall shine forever a new light,
The white glow of his courage and his strength,
The light he kindled, unquenchable,
Pointing the way.”

The fundamental purpose of Technology will never change. It is to train men for service through the application of the laws of nature; it is to cultivate in young men the mind of Rogers, the heart of Walker and the will of Maclaurin. The part played by the engineer in the life of the community increases in importance with every passing year. Julius Stieglitz, in his presidential address to the society of the Sigma XI, quoting from an article in the *North American Review* of 1893, says: “The country which has the best chemists will eventually become the richest and most powerful. It will possess at the lowest prices the best food, the best manufactures, the best weapons, and lose the least in production. Its people will make the best possible use of the natural

resources of the land, because of universal hygiene they will enjoy the best health, and they will be least dependent on other nations for supplying their needs. The instruction of the people in chemistry and other natural sciences is therefore to be regarded as the best investment of a people's capital, since in the future the competition for place among the nations will depend principally on their achievement in scientific and applied chemistry."

Dr. Stieglitz continues: "Let me say at once that I would amend the statement to make it refer to chemistry, physics and mathematics, and then it would obviously include in its scope practically all of the other sciences, notably the biological, medical and earth sciences which are applied forms of the three fundamental sciences of chemistry, physics and mathematics. With this explanation, embracing all the sciences, we have indeed one of the greatest lessons of the war brought home to us — because the war of 1914-18 confirmed in no uncertain fashion every statement of the prophet of 1893."

It is not, however, only along the lines of the conventional engineering of the past that the scientific mind must function if civilization is to endure. The engineer has so far dealt almost wholly with material things, with mountains and rivers, with steel and iron, and electrons and wave lengths. The industrialist has dealt with raw materials and machines, with technical processes and finished products. It is clear that the vision of the engineer and industrialist must be broadened; that the vital problem in the struggle for industrial existence is today to be found in human relations. The progressive factory manager has discovered that the psychology of the employee is the controlling factor in the success or failure of his enterprise. We handle the lifeless materials of industry with a skill born of patient and brilliant study of physics and chemistry, but the human problems are still too often left to solve themselves, or are attacked with the ancient weapons of passion and of prejudice.

The development of industrial morale must be attained by an objective study of the facts, by the constructive planning of organized machinery — by the use of the brain, rather than the heart or the voice alone. I believe that in this situation lies a clear call to Technology as the greatest representative of scientific education, — a challenge to cope with the human problems of industry with the same spirit and by the same methods that have yielded such brilliant results in the classic tasks of engineering. I do not underestimate the difficulties involved, but I do believe that if our industrial system is to carry on, it must do so by the application to the human problems involved in industry of the open mind and constructive faith of men trained in the broad sense as engineers. Six years ago, the Institute organized a course in engineering administration which may form the nucleus of a development of research and education in the human aspects of industrial organization, as epoch-making in its influence as was the Institute of Rogers upon the practice of engineering in the older days.

Nor should the service of the Institute of the future be limited

merely to the industrial field. Industry is, it is true, the primary object of life. We need to remember the curse, if it be a curse and not a blessing, that man should earn his bread with the sweat of his brow; we need to remember that industry is not some separate and alien force in the life of the State, but is the organized machinery by which the community obtains its food and its clothing and its shelter. Yet behind industry lies the still wider problem of the political organization of the whole community life. The days have passed when politics could be dismissed as a base and unimportant activity, unworthy of the attention of intellectual men. Industry itself, under the complex organization of modern society, is dependent upon wise government for its very life, and the problems of post-war reconstruction, in America, and in the world, clearly demand the fullest service of the ablest minds upon this earth. It was my fortune to serve in Russia during the early days of the Revolution and to watch the process of disintegration slowly and irresistibly destroy the fabric of an organized society. I am not an alarmist about the foundations of our own government; I believe that unreasonable panic is even less helpful than groundless optimism. Yet I can never forget the sinister spectacle that I witnessed in Petrograd and in Moscow three years ago. The spirit of reckless revolutionary self-assertion is a dangerous explosive, however relatively small its quantity may be; and blind, iron-handed suppression can do nothing but pour fuel on the flames. The guarantee of social stability must be found, not by repeating catchwords, but by seeking out psychological and sociological facts and devising machinery by which the forces of society can be organized in accord with natural law.

With half of Europe and half of Asia in utter chaos, with the rest of Europe struggling under burdens almost too heavy to be borne, is there not need that the engineering mind, with the unselfish instinct of service, the unwearied persistence in constructive planning which the Technology man practices in his own field, should be applied to the wider problems of the nations?

The engineer, since the days of Rogers, has achieved brilliant success in bringing the physical world under his dominion and control. The world of material comfort and intellectual inspiration in which we lived in 1914 was largely the fruit of his endeavors. That world has been shattered to its foundation by the outburst of anarchic tendencies within human society itself. The laws of psychology and sociology and international relationships are more complex and more difficult than the laws of physics and chemistry, but if there is any hope of mastering the blind forces before which today society stands appalled, it will be accomplished by exactly the same methods that have won success in simpler fields.

That the spirit of the engineer, the spirit of truth, of service, of constructive planning, may extend throughout the whole realm of human life would, I believe, have been Richard Maclaurin's dream for the Institute of the future, for thus only will this great temple of science render its full service to the happiness and the prosperity and the safety of our country and of the world.

DR. MACLAURIN'S SERVICE AS PRESIDENT OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

By ELIHU THOMSON

THE service rendered by Dr. MacLaurin in his capacity of president can hardly be overestimated. The period covered was almost exactly eleven years. So recent too are the marks of that service that the major events are of necessity well known.

He came to the Institute at a truly critical period of its history and brought to it wonderful scholarly gifts, clear logical views of things, cosmopolitan attitude, convictions as to the value of the scientific method and faith in the growth of the Institute as the leading school in technology, together with a broad view of the increasing importance of applied science generally.

His predecessor as president, Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, had foreshadowed the need of a new Technology, in a new location, and had emphasized the value of a closer relation between the service of the school and the industrial interests of the community at large. Following him, Dr. Arthur A. Noyes, as acting president, whose unselfish devotion to the Institute in the interim after the resignation of Dr. Pritchett deserves the highest praise, in his report made to the corporation in 1909 said: "The most important event connected with the membership of the corporation and faculty is, of course, the recent election of Professor Richard C. MacLaurin, now of Columbia University, to the presidency of the Institute. By the appointment, this institution is to be placed under the leadership of a man of the highest personal qualities, of an eminent scholar, distinguished in two of the most fundamental branches of science taught at the Institute, and of an experienced educator acquainted with the systems of higher education prevailing all over the world and highly sympathetic with our own. Under his guidance, aided as he will be by the most cordial co-operation of corporation, faculty, students and alumni, we may rest assured that the Institute is about to enter upon a new epoch in its history, to be characterized by unexampled development in all directions, carried out on sound principles."

That these words of Dr. Noyes were truly prophetic is evident when we read them in the light of the present.

Dr. MacLaurin, in his first presidential report to the corporation, after referring to the need of increased endowment and also of a new location, used these significant words: "There has grown up, not only among your own members, but amongst all the other groups of men connected with the Institute — faculty, alumni and undergraduates — a sentiment so strong that it will be satisfied with nothing less than the creation of a new Institute on a new site." This was followed by a brief, but forcible statement of the disadvantage under which the school was laboring — well known to many of us. His report was a careful study of the situation, realizing all the difficulties, but full of courage and hopefulness. If there is one thing more than another which impressed

me at the time, it was the comprehensive grasp of the situation Dr. Maclaurin possessed from his first connection with the Institute. It was as if he had been familiar with its workings for years, instead of for only a few months. This fact alone is evidence of the mental freshness and vigor he possessed in dealing with a situation new to him.

At his first appearance before the alumni body at its banquet in Symphony Hall, January 14, 1909, he was introduced as "builder of the New Technology that *is to be*." How fully he justified that title needs little comment at this time, when the evidences, physical, mental and moral, are all so clear to us. On the same occasion he spoke to the alumni with characteristic thoughtfulness and cogency, of the advance of science, its applications to technology, the increased freedom of thought, the importance of open-mindedness, and gave an outline of the future Technology. I can do no better than quote a few sentences, for they indicate the temper of his mind and his deep interest in science, in education. Alluding to the older types of education he said: "Then men strove to show, and they succeeded in getting men to believe, that there was something inhuman about science, or the teaching of it, and that, lacking humanity, it did not afford a good training ground for men of affairs. I believe this view is current even today, and that people do not sufficiently recognize what utter nonsense it really is." He then called attention to the fact that the Institute of Technology was in the nature of a public service organization, training men to service for the community. He regarded as a sort of "irony of fate" the fact that on the very first occasion of meeting the alumni he should have to talk about buildings and sites, regretting the idea often found to exist, that *they*, if impressive, *made* an educational institution. He bravely accepted the future burden and responsibility, fully realizing the many and great obstacles to be overcome in the future development of the Institute.

The formal inauguration of Dr. Maclaurin on June 7, 1909 in Symphony Hall was a memorable occasion, bringing together many educational leaders and representative men in many fields of thought and activity. Mr. Frederick P. Fish, who presided, introduced Dr. Maclaurin with the words, "We have found a man." In acknowledgment, our late president, with a modesty and dignity always his, said in substance that he would refrain from making promises, as he was all too well aware that performance might fall short of them. He simply said he would "do his best." We now know what that *best* was. He also stated his creed in modern education under three headings, the essence of which may be briefly stated about as follows:

1. There should be no narrowness.
2. Science should play the leading part.
3. Science and culture should be properly combined.

He wished to make use of aptitude in studies, and was particularly impressed with the need of imbuing the nation itself with the scientific spirit. Thus did his great work begin. Among the many examples of his untiring devotion, we may recall the inspiring trip made in the early part of the year 1910, when he visited the Technology Clubs over a wide area, accompanied by Mrs. Maclaurin, who cheerfully endured

the hardships of winter travel. The object was to stimulate interest in the new Institute among the scattered alumni. Within a month a wide circuit, extending as far as Kansas City and including many stops at important centers, was traversed. The effect of this self-sacrificing journey in unifying and enlisting the interest of the alumni was very great. It was this fine spirit of service, present at all times throughout his work for the Institute, that inspired confidence in his ideals, ensuring the generous donors' realization of the new Institute, and that, under all circumstances, wise expenditure and sane administration would be the rule. Such also was the confidence he inspired in the corporation, when the question of the new site came up for settlement, that he was given power to appoint a committee to select a site, though there had been marked differences of opinion as to which of three sites that were available should be chosen. He himself had favored the Cambridge site from the first, as best suited to future development of the Institute. The splendid contribution for the purchase of the site, made by Mr. T. Coleman du Pont, soon followed. This may be truly said to have been the real basis for the increasing financial support which came later. It was certainly a great encouragement to Dr. MacLaurin. Tentative plans for building were soon forthcoming, and bravely he faced the task of securing funds for their erection. The amount required rendered the prospect almost hopeless. At this juncture, however, he met "Smith"; and the major part of the problem was solved by Mr. George Eastman offering to provide the main structures needed. They now stand as a great monument to the generosity of the donor, who rendered realization possible, and to the courage and effectiveness with which our late president met the task before him. On completion, they were dedicated on the occasion of the alumni reunion in 1916. The moral and financial aid of the alumni was always a source of gratification to Dr. MacLaurin, and he often commented on the fine spirit of helpfulness shown. Before the completion of the main buildings, several splendid gifts (totaling about half a million) had been made, mainly for equipment, together with the gift of a residence for the president by Charles A. Stone and Edwin S. Webster of the alumni, as a tribute by them to Mrs. MacLaurin, who has always taken much interest in the students.

The attempted co-operation with Harvard University in engineering education, which for a time was apparently successful, was unfortunately brought to an end by a decision of the Court unfavorable to the plan adopted. Further efforts at a later date, to which Dr. MacLaurin devoted himself with his accustomed zeal, were not, however, successful. This was naturally a disappointment, but he met the situation without discouragement, using the failure of negotiations rather as a stimulus to greater effort, and not allowing it to check or dampen his ardor in furthering the great work going on, and in securing the future of the Institute.

The later large gifts, culminating in the much-needed increased endowment secured early in the present year, and in which Mr. Eastman again so largely figured, supplemented by the contributions from many

friends and from the industries under the Technology Plan, are well known and need not be dwelt upon.

Dr. Maclaurin had set his heart upon the completion of these funds, and just as full success was assured he passed out of this life. His work for the Institute, so great for its present and future development, was closed. His loving task was done. During all the period he was with us, the period of rapid growth, bringing new burdens, his general administrative work internal to the Institute was carried on with signal ability and satisfaction. The trying period of the war brought difficulties which were surmounted. His relations with the corporation and its committees were marked by the utmost harmony of effort and entire confidence in him at all times. The same was true as to faculty, students and alumni. Always fair, judicial, his was the nature to inspire confidence in all who met him. Sanity of views and sincerity of purpose won for him deep respect and affection. He was indeed the "builder of the New Technology that *was* to be."

DR. MACLAURIN AS A COLLEAGUE

BY ERNEST F. NICHOLS

It is rare, indeed, that we have to try to gather in and comprehend the life and work of a man of such versatile energy, such intellectual and moral force that only a jury of men of special training, approaching his career from its numerous sides, is competent to give a just and comprehensive appraisal. Dr. Maclaurin's is such a career.

By early middle life he had done outstanding work in two sciences, in the law and in the broad field of educational administration, and was already a great citizen of his adopted country.

That part of his interest and genius which found expression in mathematical physics inspired his earliest ambition and achievements. He came by his special fitness for the exact sciences naturally, heredity and home influence both contributing. Colin Maclaurin, the famous mathematician and physicist of the early seventeenth century, was a direct ancestor.

When Richard Maclaurin was five years old, and the Maclaurin family was removing from Scotland to New Zealand, his father had already decided that Richard was to be a professor of mathematics. No other plans for his career were discussed at home or elsewhere during his childhood.

He was one of twelve children. There was little or no money, and there were the hard conditions of border life in a new country steadily to contend with, yet the idea of deprivation or hardship never, apparently, entered the boy's mind.

One glimpse we have of him as a youthful administrator at the age of eight years, successful then as later. The Maclaurin house was the place for gathering up and distributing mails for the scattered district, and young Richard Maclaurin was acting postmaster. The government provided twine, sealing wax and tapers for doing up letters and

packages. To the boy's logical mind this provision was incomplete; there were no *matches*. Accordingly, on his own initiative, he wrote the Postmaster-General upon the subject, with the result that from then until now, matches also are issued to all post offices throughout New Zealand.

Richard Maclaurin's father, a minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church who found some of its tenets too straightened for his continued adherence, was an earnest student of science and philosophy. He prepared his son for grammar school for which the boy won a competitive scholarship. Thus at the age of thirteen he went from home to Auckland to prepare for the University of New Zealand which he later entered, completing with high distinction the work for both the B.A. and M.A. degrees.

Having won competitive scholarships in two of the Cambridge colleges, he left New Zealand for England. From the age of thirteen to the end of his graduate studies at Cambridge, he earned the money for the whole of his education by the winning of scholarships and prizes.

At Cambridge, under the strong stimulus of intellectual conquest, he overworked to the injury of his health, yet gathering himself together again he won the most coveted Smith's Prize in mathematics one year, and the equally coveted Yorke Prize in law, the year following. Upon this rare achievement the ultra-conservative *Cambridge University Review* comments, in part, as follows:

"This Yorke Prize Essay is in many respects a notable work. Its author, Mr. Maclaurin, has distinguished himself in a way that is, we believe, unique in the modern history of the University. He has gained the two most coveted University prizes, prizes that are awarded for original research in two completely distinct branches of learning—mathematics and law.

"When Mr. Maclaurin's Smith's Prize Essay was published, one of the most distinguished of British mathematicians wrote that it proved the author to be 'a skillful and profound mathematician quite of the first rank,' and added that 'The same talent and industry, and capacity for seizing on the salient points of an investigation, will assure for Mr. Maclaurin a high position in the mathematical world.' This Essay on the Title to Realty suggests the repetition of the above opinion with the substitution of 'law' for 'mathematics.'"

What the Smith's Prize means at Cambridge appears even more clearly if we remember the names of some of the distinguished company of scientists who have held it: Sir John Herschel, Sir George Stokes, Lord Kelvin, Lord Rayleigh, James Clarke Maxwell, Sir George Darwin, Sir Joseph Larmor, Sir J. J. Thomson, Sir H. H. Turner.

In his Cambridge days Dr. Maclaurin was as characteristically discreet as in after life. His associates in mathematics were at the time unaware of his interest in law, and his law brethren were equally ignorant of his enthusiasm for science.

Crowned with the laurels of Cambridge Dr. Maclaurin returned to New Zealand to the chair of mathematics at Victoria College, Wel

lington, where in addition to the usual burdens of teaching he put his enormous resources of energy into large enterprises in educational reform in the Islands. Among these advances was the foundation of a department of law to which he gave his services without compensation, first as a lecturer and later as dean of the new school. This not only robbed him of much time and energy which he ardently coveted for his mathematical researches, but brought him face to face with the necessity of choosing between mathematical physics and the law for his later career. He stuck by his earlier preference.

In 1905, while spending a year at Cambridge, England, I was directed by Columbia University to find a professor of mathematical physics. The qualifications laid down were both high and exacting. The search was a discouraging one, although the best advice was sought in the highest places in England, Scotland, Holland, France and Germany. The search failed to discover the exceptional man, and the chair remained two years unoccupied.

In a later personal letter from Sir Joseph Larmor the name of Dr. Maclaurin was suggested with some very convincing recommendations, but with expressed misgivings as to whether Dr. Maclaurin could be drawn to America from New Zealand.

Going to the head of Columbia University with the news that we had found our long-sought man, we met the flat refusal of the president to personally conduct any such long-range negotiations. Fortunately he was willing for the physics department to do what it thought best in the matter.

Correspondence began with exchanges of letters, with a two months' interval between question and answer. Next came cabling, and in February, 1908, Dr. Maclaurin began his lectures at Columbia.

Within what seemed to us an incredibly short time, we began to receive Institute visitors at Columbia. They began by coming singly, then by twos and threes. In less than nine months after Dr. Maclaurin's arrival, a comparative stranger in America, it seemed to be settled, on one side at least, that he was to be the president of Technology.

It is obviously a mistake to think of Dr. Maclaurin as a man who arrived at distinction when he became president of the Institute. On any fair basis of comparison, he was relatively just as distinguished as a boy of thirteen.

As a colleague Dr. Maclaurin was as exceptional as he was in other relations. It was a pleasure to work with him because he worked with such remarkable ease, and always seemed to have leisure for, and an eager interest in new undertakings. Nothing seemed to be hard to do while he was doing it or after it was done. It mattered little whether the problem was a knotty question in theoretical physics, or the practical untangling of conflicting human interests, he went about it in the same apparently casual but terribly efficient way, without worry or misgiving. If there is any such thing as a frictionless mind he had it.

As a companion he was always in good spirits, keen and humorous in his observations — at times delightfully whimsical. He never chose to appear very serious unless circumstances required it of him. Himself he took wholly for granted. I don't believe it ever occurred to him that his own personal affairs could possibly be of interest to anybody else. His reserve was absolutely natural, not worn as a defense.

It took time, a lot of time, to really know Dr. MacLaurin. Personal details about himself and the things which most closely concerned him, had to be gathered largely by inference and a piecing together of scraps. One must bide his time and pump cautiously when faint signs of the reminiscent mood were upon him.

His every utterance and act were characterized by a simple directness. Highly trained in both science and law, he yet relied more on the personal qualities of men than upon their intellectual achievements. To him motive and purpose meant more than method in his personal regard for his associates to whom he was devotedly loyal in thought and action. His human interests were bounded neither by creed nor by class. His human attachments were deep and strong. He sought counsel from men of judgment whose views he knew to be opposed to his own. He was tolerant of every shade of honest opinion and weighed impartially different views with a singular generosity.

Such are the traits of character which clothed an indomitable and courageous spirit. His forceful personality which all felt, though they may not have understood its sources, was the simple outgrowth of unusually definite convictions concerning the meaning and purpose and duties of life. From a well-rooted faith spring his fearlessness, his unflagging industry and his wholesome outlook.

He was not deceived by the vast complexity and disorder on the surface of human affairs, nor by the cross currents and conflicts of human motives and interests. He seemed to see everywhere a larger underlying harmony and purpose. His optimism was fundamental, not based on the shallow successes of men, of institutions nor of governments, but rested rather on the clear discernment of that deep, strong undertow of a reasoned human progress, guided by a reasoned faith.

Finally, he was

“One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed though right were worsted, wrong would triumph.
Held, we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.”

A PERSONAL APPRECIATION OF DR. MACLAURIN

By DR. GEORGE A. GORDON

OLD Hypocrates, scientist and humanist in rare combination, a man whom we all wish that we could have known, looking over the task of life in its totality said in famous words: “Life is brief, Science is long.

The critical moment" (here the physician speaks), "the critical moment is swift. Experience is uncertain," and finally the upshot of the whole thing, "Judgment is difficult." There is the scientist and humanist in the morning of history.

President Maclaurin was a rare combination of scientist and humanist. He was a scientist by heredity as you all know, by native gift as you have been told, by discipline, by ideals, by achievement and by delight. He was a humanist equally by inheritance, by native instinct and desire, by choice and purpose, by service and fellowship, by hope, by faith in men and by faith in God. It was this rare combination of scientist and humanist that made him so widely significant — not only for you here but widely significant and full of charm everywhere. We all recognized these great qualities in President Maclaurin, penetrating intellect, sure judgment, refinement of feeling, resolute purpose and reverence for the assembled ideals of humanity. He exemplified, to my mind, a new type of leadership. He led not by compulsion. He did not break in here with a shillalah or with a big stick. A celebrated Scot traveling through Ireland, himself a rare musician and wishing to hear other great musicians, came upon one Irish musician who greatly interested him. "Do you play by note?" he inquired. "No." "Do you play by ear?" "No." "How do you play?" "By main strength, be jabbers." Music by main strength is not music, and leadership by tyranny is certainly not the best. President Maclaurin's leadership was like the light that comes in the morning; we all are glad to have the light take possession of us and of our world. He was so friendly, so co-operative, so completely unconscious of any personal distinction that other men did not have, that he stimulated all the forces by which he was surrounded, made them greater, more productive, and led them apparently without effort and almost without knowing it. What perfect command he had of this institution. Foreigner, Scot, alien, how he rose in our hemisphere with illumination and peace, accepted with thanks, admiration and honor by us all.

Equally rare and inseparable was his humor. It has not been mentioned here this afternoon because so much else has been presented. I remember one day I said, "All you physicists are turning out idealists. When I was a youth the leading physicists were or were tending towards becoming materialists. Now, it is molecule, atom, electron, some kind of force, will, spirit, Absolute Spirit!" "Yes," he said with a lovely smile, "it seems to be almost impossible these days to raise a good healthy materialist." The other instance is still more illuminating. Sitting by his side at the club one day I asked him about an eminent Cambridge scholar who made a reputation in historical study and then became an eccentric. "Oh, yes, I know him well," he said. "The first time I met him he had sold out all his holdings in everything else and put them into the Hittites; he was then calling upon every one to invest in the Hittites as the exceptional people of the world. Some time afterwards," he continued, "I dined with him and found that he had changed his mind; he had sold out all his Hittite stock and invested

in the Amorites." Here one observes the keenness and the kindness of the humor, revealing over-emphasis, wrong emphasis, bad perspective, much ado about nothing, — that is what the Hittites were, and the Amorites, and all the rest of them; and doing nothing for humanity. There is humor, pure satire, benign satire in the service of the truth.

President Maclaurin's character was the home of his greatness. The first time that I met him it created an image of itself in my mind, and a few days afterwards I was invited to introduce him to a Scottish Club and I used these words, "On examination you will find that President Maclaurin resembles certain parts of the scenery of his native country. You will find in him the bloom of the heather and under it the flint of the rock." I need not say that he was universally respected in the Old South Church and that his memory today is held in affectionate reverence as part of our most precious possessions. You will recall that beloved disciple of Socrates in Plato's most beautiful dialogue, the "Phaedo," closes his account of his master's death with these words: "This was the end of our friend, a man as we might say, of those of whom we made trial of his time, the best, and, besides, the wisest and most just." There are thousands of young men who have graduated from this institution who will recite in their hearts as often as they recall President Maclaurin this canticle of honor and love: "One of the best, one of the wisest, one of the most just of men." To us, I am sure, who are older his is a reverent and a dear memory. His remembrance is indeed like music.

TECHNOLOGY MEN IN THE WAR

COL. HENRY M. WAITE, '90

THE war was a new experience for this generation in America. The past fifty years had been spent in the development of our vast resources. Science has had a leading rôle to play in this development. Today almost every college and university has its scientific department. The demand for scientific men has been great, but it has been met by this wide expansion in scientific education.

Germany in the past fifty years had been spending much scientific thought on the game of war. The backbone of some of her greatest industrial developments had been furnishing war materials.

This was Germany's greatest lead in 1914. In other countries, industries had to be constructed to produce materials already under production in Germany.

In America we were purely industrial. Our very methods of thought and living had to be changed to meet war conditions. Instead of planning to build up we had to plan to destroy. Therefore, there was an open field for men of scientific training when we entered the war.

In one branch Technology had an advantage. For years the Marine Architects had been doing a very valuable work for the Navy. This work broadened and developed with our entering the war. Great

credit is due the Institute and her men for the services rendered to the Navy and Emergency Fleet Corporation.

The United States had no pre-arranged governmental plan by which it could immediately call in the co-operation of institutes like Tech, as an organized, efficient unit. Tech was ready, but could not operate as a whole in research and training work.

In place of such a comprehensive plan, the individuals of Technology staff volunteered their services to the Government. The service flags of our various departments show that sixty-two of the staff served as individuals. Many others served throughout the war as civilian experts to the Government.

President Maclaurin felt from the start that the greatest power of the Institute could not be developed except as a whole.

Technology had already had a great experience in providing technical training for men in the government service. Figures made public indicated that in the spring of 1916 more Institute graduates were serving as officers in the regular Army than of any other school or college — West Point alone excepted.

These figures showed a total of one hundred and seventeen men. In addition, a large number of Army officers had at one time or another taken special courses at the Institute.

Our graduates in the service of the nation were not alone confined to the Army. No officer, even though an honor graduate from the Naval Academy, was considered qualified to enter the Bureau of Construction and Repair, unless he had had a three-year course at the Institute and taken the degree of Master of Science.

At the outbreak of the war, we had sixty-three men in this Bureau — or seventy-five per cent of its total personnel.

The Army and Navy had both recognized our course in aeronautical engineering. Do you realize what our laboratories had been doing in the past — what the physical laboratory had done for the telephone under Professor Cross; Professor Richards in the ore dressing laboratory; Professor Lanza on the Strength of Materials? All of this experience, equipment and training was now of immense value to the Government.

It furnished all of this in one great institution. Any single problem could be attacked from many sides at the same time. On February 5, 1917, when diplomatic relations with Germany were severed, President Maclaurin wired the War Department, placing the Institute and its staff at the disposal of the Government. On April 30, the Institute was made one of the six ground schools for aviation.

In January, 1918, this school had to be abandoned to make room for a new school for training engineer officers for the aviation section of the United States Signal Corps. Up to that time, however, 851 students had attended the ground school.

This new training school brought a mixed class of men varying from twenty-one to fifty years of age — some with years of experience in manufacturing, some with none, others with eighteen years' experi-

ence in the Army service. They ranged from majors to privates. Here was a tremendous task for organization. The Institute solved it and solved it well. This course received 975 men and as the demand increased a second ground school was opened, May, 1918, closing in September, 1918, after receiving 327 men. This wonderful record demonstrates that Tech was prepared and did her duty.

In June, 1917, a Cadet School for Ensigns was opened. This school lasted a year and a half and the work was carried on over week-ends.

The success of the Institute's Aeronautical Schools was being felt in Washington. Early in 1918 the War Department requested a school to give Army officers, in a condensed form, the aeronautic engineering course. This was immediately complied with.

Then came a request for a Radio School. Special classes for sanitary officers. Then followed the immense work of the Shipping Board schools. The thought originated with one of Tech's graduates, whereby men could be trained both as deck officers and engine-room officers. The first class had 53 men and the second 150 men. Then the Naval Aviation Detachment was so increased that the Shipping Board School was moved to Harvard.

Nothing succeeds so much as success with a determination behind it.

The Army Aeronautic Engineering Course had proven such a success that Secretary Daniels wanted it duplicated for the Navy. Tech did it and received 4911 student officers.

In the meantime, the Shipping Board schools, as started by Tech professors, had expanded and the Institute furnished the nucleus and organized schools around the United States. The Institute alone took in over 1100 and all the other schools received over 6000 men for the Engine Room officers alone.

This was a stupendous task, efficiently executed. These men went out in all services rendering particular meritorious service against the submarine menace. Today, these men form the backbone of our new-born Merchant Marine.

The new Navy and Shipping Board programs demand Marine Aeronautics, which were met by an intensive course at Technology.

There was also organized an intensive course in war bacteriology by the Department of Biology and Public Health. Another school for Warrant Machinists was opened to give special training in seagoing combustion engines.

President Maclaurin's hope that the Institute would become a Bureau for Governmental Research never materialized during the war, but practically every member of its staff was on some government board, carrying with him the name, reputation and experience of Technology.

The undergraduate situation was met by that unusual broad, imaginative mind of President Maclaurin. This leadership of his resulted ultimately in his being made Educational Director of the Student Army Training Corps. The need of troops, however, in France

after the disasters of early 1918 seriously interrupted the good intentions of this corps. However, this movement made at one time about 4000 men at Tech in uniform.

All of these wonderful efforts in education demanded a vast expansion in the Institute's facilities. Some of the laboratory expansions were met by the usual patriotic generosity of some of its graduates. This new and increased number of men at Tech called for feeding and sleeping quarters. This expansion is well worth the careful study of every man of the Institute.

This brief summary of the Institute's activities is sufficient to awaken pride in the heart of every Institute man, but there is even much more to arouse our spirit of gratitude.

In 1917 Tech alumni began to take active steps toward "Preparedness." The council appointed a committee and *The Tech* preached it. The work of mobilizing Tech's resources set a standard for all institutions in the country. The Technology Clubs Associated opened an office in Washington to aid in this work.

Great credit is due to the wonderful work accomplished by the War Service Auxiliary and the workroom of the Auxiliary. Every Tech man who was in France knows what the Paris Bureau meant.

There was also organized the Technology Ambulance Corps. It started as such but most of the men ended by driving camions in France.

Many Technology men served in the armies of their own countries. Some of our men, studying in Europe at the outbreak of the war, immediately joined the armies of the Allies. Our men did valiant service in the French, English, Canadian and Australian armies.

The story now being written of Tech's achievements makes one glow with pride. There was not one important engagement from the outbreak of the war in 1914 in which Tech was not represented.

The work which our men did in the air, on the sea, in subchaser and destroyer, converted yacht and transport — in fact, there was not a department of the service in which our men did not appear — was commendable. They were found in action in all capacities and in all services, in the Engineer Corps, Transportation Corps, Construction, Chemical Warfare, Gas, and in Staff positions, probably in Military Police, but no particular mention is made of it.

Many Tech men were held in the United States and did credit to themselves and the Institute in every branch of the service. Much time as well as loss could have been saved had we been prepared for war, if only by a predetermined plan. However, if we can now only profit by experience, there are some signs of hope for the future.

The War Department has now made arrangements to send each year to the Institute the ten men graduating highest in the class from West Point. These men are to receive an S.B. Degree. The students of the Ordnance School of Technology established at Watertown Arsenal are to take a six weeks' intensive course at the Institute. The Navy is to send each year four officers to be trained as torpedo experts.

The highest fifteen men graduating from Annapolis will continue

to take the two years' Marine Architecture. Special officers will be sent from the Coast Artillery, Ordnance, Engineer Corps and Motor Transport Corps for special training.

Now any undergraduate in his third year at Tech may sign up in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Government will pay him \$16 per month for two years. He must take six weeks in camp and sign up as a reserve officer on graduation. The war has enabled the Institute to demonstrate the immense value of her plant and staff. The Government now intends to make use of its valuable organization. It will be of value to the Government and to the Institute. It will bring together the trained soldier and the civilian. In case of another war there will be a broader field of contact and understanding. This Institute now occupies the place that President Maclaurin felt it should occupy at the beginning of the war.

We have much to be proud of — in the attainments of Technology in the war and of the loyal, intelligent co-ordinated service of its unsurpassed staff — in the achievements of its graduates and undergraduates.

It is a glorious history for Technology in the war, one of which we can be proud forever.

"Tech was prepared, and she did her duty."

THE REUNION — THE THREE DAYS

Monday, June 21, the first day of the Summer School and a rainy morning, saw the visiting alumni with their wives and daughters beginning to drift across the bridge to the Institute. By noon registration was going on briskly in the gymnasium on the third floor of the Walker Memorial, under the general direction of Professor G. W. Swett, '03. It was not an altogether cheery place on a gray morning, but as more and more people wandered in and registered and claimed their tickets and signed up for the War Record, which had a dummy ready for inspection, the room began to take on the friendliness which comes from meeting friends. The friendly part of it was assured the moment that unofficial but pervasive master of ceremonies, Professor Richards, had registered, which he did early in the day. At the end of the room was a long table where one might pick up a hasty and informal luncheon to eat while chatting with old friends and new acquaintances before the exercises of the afternoon began.

Nearly everybody, however, before then had visited the main buildings where, thanks to an idea of Horace L. Ford, the Bursar, the visitors, many of whom had not seen the place since they inspected it, barely completed, in 1916, might see the school in working trim. A large summer school was in process of registration, the classrooms that gave on the Great Court showed signs of activity, a band sheltered in the portico from the intermittent rain played vigorously and highly classical music, the main lobby was full of temporarily disengaged undergraduates listening to the band and sizing up their elder brethren, the chemistry laboratories were full of fumes and stench and activity, and in the mechanical and hydraulic engineering wing the visitors under guidance of undergraduates might see the great engines at work, and, below, the full water power of the hydraulic engineering apparatus pouring and foaming noisily through its various sluices, dams, weirs, canals, penstocks and such like.

And on the open ground on the Massachusetts Avenue side one might see the rapid progress being made on the exterior construction work of the Pratt School of Naval Architecture, visit the one remaining barracks of the Students' Army Training Corps, the old aviation shed, now a lecture room, and view the site where the new dormitories ought to be but aren't.

By two o'clock, the hour set for the Commemoration Meeting, the lobbies of the Walker Memorial, where were placed the latest photograph of Dr. MacLaurin set in an appropriate frame of green and gold and the lists of names of those Tech men who died in the war, were filled, and upstairs the registration was slackening after a busy morning. At two, every one trooped in to the Commemoration Meeting, filling the hall comfortably, to listen to the distinguished speakers pay those

tributes to our late president and our dead alumni which are printed in full on other pages of this issue.

The Commemoration Meeting over, the crowd dispersed, to meet later at the various class dinners scheduled in the leading Boston hotels. From the report of these published elsewhere it is evident that what those class dinners lacked in numbers they made up in spirit and earnestness. As these broke up in the middle of the evening many of the diners hurried over to Cambridge to meet their wives and daughters to spend the rest of the evening dancing on the "Jack o'Lantern," the dancing-pavilion-houseboat, which was moored at Technology for the evening. Some five hundred took advantage of the opportunity to dance, the affair being in charge of George Glidden, '93, aided by Reginald Smithwick, '21, and a corps of undergraduate ushers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

The well-attended meeting on Tuesday morning in the main hall of the Memorial, entitled "The Present and Future of Technology," might well be called the core of the reunion, the occasion for straight talk for which the reunion was called. The various interesting speeches by Dr. Walker of the Division of Industrial Research and Co-operation, Arthur T. Hopkins of the Associated Tech Clubs, Leonard Metcalf, new president of the Alumni Association, deserve the fuller report which they receive elsewhere. Suffice it to say that it gave visitors and those who had not kept closely in touch with the Institute a vivid idea of great things being performed and greater ones planned that the standard raised by the late president should not be lowered.

The meeting, with its debate on the proposed Alumni Director, lasted up to the moment when it was necessary to separate for the departmental luncheons which were held at one o'clock in the various buildings of the Institute. The alumni were given an opportunity to become more acquainted with the personnel of each department and join in the discussion of matters of departmental interest. All the arrangements for the luncheons were in the hands of G. D'W. Marcy, '05. The luncheons were held as follows:

Courses I and XI, Civil Engineering Library, chairman, Professor Spofford; Course II, south end of the Mechanical Engineering laboratory, chairman, Professor Miller; Course III, room 8-319, in charge, Professor Locke; Course IV, Hotel Brunswick, in charge, Professor Emerson; Courses V and X, room 4-261, in charge Professor Norris; Course XV, dynamo laboratory, basement, building 10, in charge, Professor Dillon; Course VII, room 10-419, Professor Prescott; Courses VIII and XIV, Physics Library, in charge, Professor Goodwin; Courses IX and XV, room 1-180, Professors Warren and Dewey; Course XII, room 1-235, in charge, Professor Owen.

Of the Departmental Luncheons *The Tech* reporter wrote as follows:

"Classrooms, laboratories and libraries of the Institute, although unadorned with inviting decorations usual to restaurants, took on all the atmosphere and confusion of the one-arm lunch at noon yesterday,

when four hundred Technology alumni, representing all of the fifteen courses, met for their departmental luncheons.

"Course II, Mechanical Engineering, brought together eighty of its graduates, making the largest number to attend any of the luncheons. Chemists nearly equaled Mechanical Engineers in number, seventy-five men attending the joint luncheon of Course V, Chemistry, and Course X, Chemical Engineering. Each course dined in some part of the buildings which it now occupies, buffet service being provided by the caterers in charge of the Walker Memorial banquet last evening. Not finding a convenient location in the Rogers Building, Course IV, Architecture, sought a dining room of the Hotel Brunswick, a hostelry whose proximity to the Institute's old site on Boylston Street, Boston, made it highly popular with former students.

"Discussions which followed the luncheons dealt primarily with the methods and objectives of the different departments. For this purpose, programs calling for speeches by members of the faculty were prepared; in other cases, informal discussions sufficed to cover the ground. Reviews of the war service rendered by the alumni of the course were in order at many of the luncheons, while reminiscences of undergraduate days refused to be crowded out of place by more serious topics.

"Professor J. F. Norris was in charge of the Course V-Course X luncheon. Professor Talbot was the first speaker. He outlined recent changes in the personnel of the Chemical Department, and traced the development of Course V. A like history of Course X was given by Professor W. K. Lewis, '05. Professors Walker and Lewis, recent and present heads of Course X-A, told the alumni of the efforts being made by the School of Chemical Engineering Practice to bring outside methods before the students. The advice of the alumni was that the most powerful element in teaching chemistry is research.

"The luncheon of the Physical Courses, VIII and XIV, was attended by fifteen men. The discussion was led by Professor Wilson, Head of the Physics Department, and Professor Goodwin, '90, in charge of the luncheon. Course III, Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, was addressed by Professor R. H. Richards, '68, who contrasted the equipment possessed by the mining department now that it possessed twenty and thirty years ago, and gave his ideas of an ideal course in mining.

"Professor C.-E. A. Winslow, '98, of Yale University, H. M. Campbell, '14, of the United States Public Health Service, Chicago, and Miss A. B. Gallup, '01, of the Brooklyn Children's Museum, were the speakers at the Course VII, Biology and Public Health, luncheon, which had an attendance of twenty-six. Sixty-five men attended the Course VI, Electrical Engineering, luncheon, which was featured by a discussion of the Department's work, led by Professor D. C. Jackson."

The luncheons lasted well into the afternoon, so that the interval between them and the banquet at seven was not too long. In the meantime, however, the visiting ladies had been well taken care of through the courtesy of the friends of Technology. The alumni had been urged

to bring their families with them, in order to repeat the success of the "family" reunion of 1916, and of the total registration over two hundred were guests. These, of course, had been present at the commemoration meeting on Monday afternoon and had danced at the "Jack O'Lantern" on Monday evening.

Many also attended the business meeting on Tuesday morning, though it is suspected that more took the opportunity to visit Boston's justly famous shopping district. But when their husbands and brothers departed for the departmental luncheons where they might not follow, the ladies were gathered at the Chilton Club where they were tendered a luncheon by Mrs. James W. Rollins, the wife of the chairman of the reunion committee, and by Mrs. Edward L. Cunningham, well known to all Tech men. Following the luncheon the ladies were taken on an automobile drive through the Boston Metropolitan Park system, arriving late in the afternoon at the Brookline Country Club where they met General and Mrs. Coleman du Pont at tea.

Finally, in view of the fact that there was ample space in the Memorial dining room, they were invited to be present at the banquet in the evening, thus rounding out a busy day of excellent preparation for the Plymouth trip of the morrow.

During the entire reunion the Technology Women's Association kept open house in the Emma Rogers Room, beautifully decorated for the occasion, and dispensed tea to all comers. The reunion committee on the entertainment of visiting ladies consisted of Mrs. Cunningham, George B. Glidden, '93, and Donald G. Robbins, '07. Mrs. Sawyer, president of the Women's Association, was in charge of the arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of the returning women students and co-operated with this committee.

The banquet in the evening at the Walker Memorial saw the room well filled with tables and the occasion, though necessarily lacking the splendor and sensational quality of the banquet of 1916, offered a succession of rarely interesting addresses by notable figures, chief among whom were the British Ambassador, Sir Auckland Geddes, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard. Joseph H. Knight, '96, in charge of the dinner, which was provided by Whittemore, the Memorial dining service being closed for the season, saw to it that the entire evening moved without a hitch.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23.

Jupe Pluvius abdicated for the day — thanks be! — and the trip to Plymouth was enjoyed in a brisk, breezy, sunshiny day very like that at Nantasket four years ago. But one boat was used this year, rechristened for the occasion the "Harry Tyler" and it held a happy crowd of alumni and guests that filled it comfortably. Its namesake, however, was not on board, as he was acting for the day as Commodore of General du Pont's steam yacht, "The Tech," which had been put at the disposal of the class of '84 and its guests, who, under the genial command of Professor and Mrs. Tyler, enjoyed the day in perhaps a less crowded and noisy fashion than the rest of the party.

The sail down was without incident. Luncheons in boxes were served out as the boat was nearing Plymouth harbor and attention was divided between the food and speculation as to when they all would go aground as the steamer twisted up the rather tortuous channel that leads to the harbor. Once landed, the company found waiting them the committee and many others who had made better time by motor; also regular guides decked out in Tech colors and banners with class numerals, under which the various groups were to be taken to see the historic sights of the little town. After everybody had viewed and touched the Rock, they were walked about the town to see the old houses, the Hall with its Pilgrim relics and paintings, the Monument on its high, windy hill whence can be seen the harbor and Duxbury with its monument across the bay, the old burying ground and the water front, soon to be torn down and reconstructed by the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission for the celebration next summer.

The stop ashore of two hours was ample for every one to see the sights and to buy and mail the inevitable post cards. The classes from '68 to '85 were furnished with automobiles for the trip through the town, and several other classes had cars for those who found themselves weary when they reached the Monument. The chairman of the outing committee, E. H. Clapp, '95, was unfortunately unable to be present, owing to the death of his partner, but affairs at Plymouth were looked out for by C. F. Gardner and local alumni.

On the trip home the placidity of the sail was enlivened by various "stunts" which were pulled off by the more energetic classes to the amusement of the passengers. They were such as could be given in the limited space of the boat decks, as there was neither time ashore for anything to be given nor space on board the boat for "stunts" requiring elaborate properties or accessories such as were presented at Nantasket in 1916. But songs, dialogues, pantomimes and simple pageantry enlivened the afternoon and made the time pass quickly.

With the docking of the "Harry Tyler" at Rowe's Wharf late in the afternoon the reunion came to end — and those who had seen it through, either as executives or mere spectators, were satisfied that in view of the short time allowed for preparations and the difficult nature of the times and the unsettled circumstances of the Institute this spring, all had been done that could be done, and what was done was done well. And though the Fourth All-Technology Reunion will not take its place in Tech history with the more jovial or more splendid occasions of 1910 and 1916, it will have its own memory, of seriousness, of grave reverence and of earnest dedication to the tasks that the future will bring to Technology, and of pleasant, simple renewing of old friendships.

STATISTICS

The total number of alumni registered was 732. Of these 224 were guests and 382 came from outside Greater Boston. Professor Swett, '03, who was in charge of the registration, says that over 200 men, who

had attended the meetings and their class dinners, failed to register. The greatest difficulty encountered was in getting local alumni to register.

Classes '14 and '17 vied with each other in an effort to get as many graduates registered as possible, and as a result 1917 won, with 48 men registered. Course II leads in having 170 graduates registered and Course XII is in the tail with only four men.

The system of registering at this reunion worked marvelously. There was never at any one time more than two men waiting to be registered and five times as many more men could be handled at any one time. At the last reunion a line stretched all the way around Copley Plaza and way out on Boylston Street. By the means of a system of triple filing, by name, by course and by class, any queries regarding the registration could be answered very quickly. The files were never more than five minutes late. Another good feature was the typewriting of the files and there was very little waiting. At the last reunion the filers were lettered and the registrants had to wait a long time. At the first reunion the alumni registered by writing their names in a book and the files were ready three days after the reunion.

This year tickets for all the occasions had been mailed upon an application accompanied by an addressed envelope and about 80 per cent of the men obtained their tickets in this manner. At previous reunions the alumni had to register before they could get any tickets. This may account for the fact that so many failed to register.

E. J. Richards, '01, who journeyed all the way from Mexico City, is gone one better by John Shadwich, '07, a graduate of Course III, who comes from Chile.

The official registration by classes and by courses is as follows:
Classes: '68, 1; '71, 1; '72, 1; '73, 5; '74, 6; '75, 6; '76, 9; '77, 6; '78, 5; '79, 3; '80, 1; '81, 6; '82, 3; '83, 1; '84, 11; '85, 4; '86, 10; '87, 8; '88, 11; '89, 11; '90, 26; '91, 14; '92, 7; '93, 8; '94, 18; '95, 15; '96, 22; '97, 9; '98, 19; '99, 13; '00, 25; '01, 14; '02, 12; '03, 12; '04, 19; '05, 23; '06, 10; '07, 18; '08, 15; '09, 21; '10, 26; '11, 22; '12, 23; '13, 32; '14, 39; '15, 26; '16, 15; '17, 48; '18, 29; '19, 29; '20, 4; '23, 2; Special, 4; total, 728. *Courses:* I, 98; II, 177; III, 37; IV, 46; V, 64; VI, 109; VII, 29; VIII, 11; IX, 19; X, 68; XI, 70; XII, 6; XIII, 7; XIV, 14; XV, 15; Special, 21; total, 730.

Following are printed the names of the chairmen and associates on the committees, to whose efforts are due the various successes of the reunion.

James W. Rollins, '78, Chairman; I. W. Litchfield, '85, Assistant Chairman; Walter Humphreys, '97, Secretary; Harold E. Lobdell, '17, Assistant Secretary; Professor G. W. Swett, '03, Registration; Horace S. Ford, Bursar, Inspection of Buildings; Dr. H. W. Tyler, '84, Memorial Meeting; George L. Gilmore, '90, Class Dinners; Bradley Dewey, '09, Alumni Policies; G. D'W. Marcy, '05, Departmental Luncheons; Joseph H. Knight, '96, Grand Banquet; Eugene H. Clapp, '95, Water Trip to Plymouth; Henry A. Morss, '93, Finance; S. C. Prescott, '94,

Lawrence Allen, '07, John M. De Bell, '17, H. W. Gardner, '94, William Green, '05, Publicity.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Decorations: H. C. Stearns, '17, E. S. Dodge, '97. *Registration:* Prof. John W. Howard, '03, Dean Peabody, Jr., '10, A. L. Townsend, '13, W. M. Ross, (T. C. A.). *Inspection of Buildings:* Prof. H. W. Gardner, '94, Prof. A. F. Holmes, Major Albert S. Smith. *Memorial Meeting:* James P. Munroe, '82, Leonard Metcalf, '92. *Alumni Policies:* Donald G. Robbins, '07, Albert E. Tuttle, '17.

THE REUNION—THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF TECHNOLOGY

THE matter that was chiefly in the minds of those who planned and attended the Tuesday morning meeting on the Institute's future is best expressed in a resolution offered by Dr. Bigelow toward the end of the discussion and passed with enthusiasm:

Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that the Council for the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology consider the appointment of an Alumni Director to act under the direction of the Council of the Alumni Association and to co-operate with the Corporation, Faculty and Alumni Council in furthering the interests of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

That was one of the things it was hoped the meeting would accomplish, thus providing the means to set the Alumni Association actively working again; the other was to acquaint the alumni at large at first hand with the progress of the Technology Plan already so successful.

As chairman of the reunion committee on the meeting, Bradley Dewey, '09, presided over the long morning's discussion. In welcoming those present and outlining the plan for the meeting, Mr. Dewey said: "The meeting this morning represents an innovation in reunions. We are going to attempt a serious discussion of Technology affairs, including a discussion from the floor. By the results of this meeting you will be convinced or otherwise as to whether this meeting establishes a precedent for other reunions."

The first subject for discussion was the Technology Plan and Mr. Dewey called upon the director of the Division of Industrial Co-operation and Research, Dr. W. H. Walker.

Dr. Walker said in part:

"The Technology Plan is the development of two ideas, neither of

which is new. The first one is the principle Professor Rogers stated many years ago, that in the application of science to the problems of industry lies the path of industrial progress. The second one is that a closer relationship between the Institute of Technology and the industries of the country can be established with mutual benefit. While when stated today the first seems almost a truism, the fact remains that the great majority of industries of America do not appreciate that to a very large extent their progress depends upon the intelligent application of the laws and facts of science to the many problems which are constantly arising within them. Because of rapidly expanding markets and an untold wealth of natural resources, the American manufacturer has been able to make large profits frequently in spite of uneconomical and unscientific processes. With the keener competition which it is believed will follow the late war, it will be incumbent upon the American industrial leader to ally himself closely with sources of scientific information, whether such be the educational institutions of the country or the established consulting engineers and chemists, or preferably both.

"One fundamental difficulty lies in the fact that the American manufacturer does not possess the faith in science which is found in the German and French manufacturer and to much less extent in the English. When a German industrialist is in technical trouble he seeks scientific aid in the same way that the American when ill seeks medical assistance. One of the aims, therefore, of the Technology Plan is to make the application of science to the solution of technical problems fashionable; to make it the common, everyday thing to do, to get manufacturers in the habit of consulting the scientific man wherever he may be found.

"The second idea, namely a closer relationship between the Institute and industry, finds its expression through a number of channels. While we have always tried to place our graduating class as efficiently as we could so that each man would fit into the niche for which he seemed best prepared, we believe that with proper organization we can do this still better. While, when a man wished to change his position, we have always attempted to find him the opening which he was seeking, we believe with a more complete knowledge of existing opportunities we can be of greater helpfulness. Although our laboratories have always tried to serve the community and to answer the many inquiries which come to them, such activity has been incidental to other duties and never before a contractual obligation.

"Under the Technology Plan, if I may recall to you a few facts, we raised over \$1,200,000 from 204 manufacturing concerns. The obligations which the Institute incurred under this Plan are relatively simple. We make our libraries more easily accessible to our contractors. We organize the alumni more completely from an industrial standpoint, and obtain a more hearty co-operation in the dissemination of knowledge possessed by those who have become experts in definite lines to those who will profit by such knowledge without detriment to the donor.

We will study the inquiries which are presented to us more methodically and answer them, we trust, more promptly. We will establish a more direct method of contact between the undergraduate as he nears the completion of his course and the employer seeking the services of our graduates. We will organize the technical forces of the Institute so that problems arising in the industries of our contractors may be investigated with the intelligence and earnestness necessary for successful results.

"The contractors under the Plan divide themselves with considerable exactness into three general classes. First those who wish to insure as far as possible the training of a large body of technical men constantly available for the industries. These concerns are satisfied in making a contribution to the educational work of the Institute. Such, for example, are the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company, Pettibone, Mulliken Company, etc.

"The second class are those industries which joined the Technology Plan because they had problems which they wished the Institute to help them solve. These are definite, tangible obligations for which provision can be made and the administration of which gives us little anxiety.

"The third class, by far the largest, joined the Technology Plan because they believed that there are inherent in this Plan benefits which will accrue to them, although they possessed a very indefinite idea of the channels through which these advantages might reach them. Rome was not built in a day, and we cannot expect to find at once means for serving so many organizations in such diverse lines of work. Relatively few of these companies have to date presented problems for solution or have made requests for definite information. Opportunity for service must be found by a personal visit to the plant and a study, superficial though it may of necessity be, of the situation obtaining there. The progress of a manufacturing organization is to an extent measured by the number of unsolved technical problems with which it is confronted. To crystallize these problems and to obtain the interest of the superintendent in their solution is one of the important duties of those responsible for the carrying out of the Technology Plan.

"During the enthusiasm of the endowment drive we capitalized the ability and capacity of the faculty of the Institute to promptly investigate and solve these technical difficulties. It probably is but natural that such capacity was overestimated. The faculty of the Institute divides itself into two classes: those men who are not interested in the application of science to industry and do not care to become a part of the organization for the execution of the Technology Plan; and second, those men who are thus interested and who can, without interfering with their educational duties, aid the community in this way. Obviously the first class are not available for many of the demands arising under the Plan; while those of the second class are very fully occupied with work which normally gravitates to them. To be sure, it is the policy of the Plan to advise so far as possible that consulting and

investigational work be taken to organizations and individuals already in the field for handling problems of a scientific nature; but having discovered and outlined a problem worthy of investigation, the company concerned usually is insistent that the work be carried on by the organization already having an interest in it, and hence the Institute is expected to handle it.

"It is not yet entirely clear how the volume of work thus developing can best be cared for at the Institute. The three Research Laboratories are of course centers which naturally attract research work, and it may be that in a further enlargement of these organizations that the necessary facilities will be found."

After Dr. Walker's comprehensive survey, the chairman, in order that discussion might not flag, called on an *advocatus diaboli* in the person of Arthur T. Hopkins, '97, president of the Tech Clubs Associated, to voice objections if any.

Mr. Hopkins, after acknowledging that the Institute had found a gold mine in the Plan, now worth over \$200,000 a year for five years, questioned whether it would be as easy to keep the supply of money coming in for the future from satisfied clients, particularly in view of the fact that, as he understood, the Division proposed to locate, and relocate, men in positions. Mr. Hopkins protested strongly, he averred, against the Plan running this risk of alienating industries now favorable by any scheme which might annoy them by taking away their employees, even if the positions offered were better. One single case of the sort might dry up the source of income in the corporation affected and in general might render the task four years from now very difficult. Mr. Hopkins did not mean to call this a fatal objection, but great care and tact and thought were necessary, he believed, if a feature which has possibilities of good is not to work to the disadvantage of the Technology Plan and our hopes four years from now.

Mr. Hopkins also made a strong plea that the Institute should prepare its graduates — since from sixty to eighty per cent of them go into industry — more specifically for industry than it is doing. He had found, he said, that Tech men were good engineers but unless they had had some interests on the human side at the school, the papers, the Glee Club, athletics, etc., to bring them out, they were apt not to have the right background, the right perspective, that we get with some men of less ability but with better developed personality. Under this Technology Plan means should be developed whereby industry, the teacher and the student might be brought into contact. This bringing into contact would be a great and lasting piece of work, one that would make the alumni feel they can go to their clients and renew a request for the continuance of this Technology Plan fund. In other words we must consider very seriously the question of whether our traces are going to be tight four years from now.

Following Mr. Hopkins, Major A. M. Holcombe, '04, of Washington, D.C., bore testimony that he had been very enthusiastic in selling the Plan in Washington but he, too, felt that certain aspects had possi-

bilities of harm. One of them was the relationship of the Institute professor to the Plan. He knew what professors were up against personally, he said, and that the income a professor receives from consultation and outside work at a place like Technology is often as great as his salary. Now in connection with the Technology Plan, if professors are to do research work and be paid for it, the attitude of the faculty must be taken into consideration, particularly of those professors who do a good deal of outside work — some of the best men we have — and who may be afraid that the Plan will ultimately prevent them from getting the major portions of their incomes as at present. Until that is settled we may not have the hearty co-operation of the members of the faculty.

This question, as well as the question of who is to control the results of research done according to contract, has come up in the Bureau of Standards at Washington with very unfortunate results on the loyalty and effectiveness of the staff. At Technology we cannot have some men doing research for the Plan at a minimum return while others are doing outside work for large fees. We have to choose between the two. Major Holcombe stated that he did not know the answer but was putting the question in the hope it might be cleared up.

The next speaker, Mr. Darragh de Lancey, '90, strongly backed up Mr. Hopkins in both his contentions. He cited an instance where it was impossible to sell the Technology Plan to a large corporation because some years before the Institute had been instrumental in sending one of their good men to another company. It would be better, the speaker thought, if the Division would merely attempt to locate men and not attempt relocations. He also spoke strongly of the need for personality in young technical men and he thought that the Institute might do well, since it was growing so rapidly, to raise its standard by sifting out men by means of the psychological methods used by the Committee on Classification of Personnel in the army, testing for character rather than scholarship. This might help to turn out men more useful to industry than at present.

Professor R. P. Bigelow, Librarian of the Institute, spoke briefly of the help the Institute Library can give the clients of the Technology Plan, but insisted that these clients should make themselves known, work with the Library staff and be specific in its requirements. Individuals who try to look up subjects for themselves without consulting the staff, or who do not know exactly what they want, do not get the results out of the Library they might if the staff were allowed to manage the matter.

As a summing up of the whole question, Mr. Dewey then asked Dr. Walker to reply to Mr. Hopkins and Major Holcombe and throw authoritative light upon the important questions these gentlemen raised.

"The relation of the professors of the Institute to the Technology Plan," said Dr. Walker, "is a very simple and direct one. It was understood from the first that the Plan should not interfere in any way

whatever with the private business or personal activities of members of the instructing staff. In fact we were careful in soliciting contracts during the endowment drive not to approach those concerns with which we knew there had been established a professional relationship with a member of the Institute staff. Therefore professors who have in the past enjoyed professional relationship with the industrial concerns will continue to hold these relationships without any reference to or interference from the Technology Plan.

"When a professor undertakes the performance of work which comes to the Institute through the Technology Plan contract he is paid for it according to such rates as he may determine. While it is the hope of this Division that the contractors under the Plan will be shown every consideration, it is not intended that such work should appeal to the individual professors as being less desirable or less remunerative than clients obtained through other channels.

"I wish to thank both Mr. Hopkins and Mr. de Lancey for bringing out so clearly the dangers inherent in such attempts as this Division may make in replacing Technology graduates in more remunerative or more attractive positions. We already realize that there is grave danger here if we do not guard against doing the employer an injustice in our attempt to improve the position of the employee. However, we firmly believe that by taking the employer into our confidence at the same time we are negotiating with the employee that causes for criticism on the part of the employer will be avoided. After all, few employers are so narrow but that they can see in the ultimate advancement of their employees to that position where they can most efficiently serve themselves and the community, their best opportunity for contributing to the advancement of the profession.

"In regard to losing men from our research laboratories to industry, I am glad to state that while recognizing the inconvenience occasioned by such breaks in our staff we never hesitate to advise such men to leave us if in so doing their position is improved or their future is more definitely assured. Our function is, after all, to serve the industries and if we can so do by training men in the method of research so that they are of more value to the industries than they are to ourselves, it is obviously our duty to let them go.

"When the Plan was first announced it was stated by those who did not understand the details of the idea that it would stifle pure research at the Institute and that the tendency would be to throw all of the activities of the Institute into applied research. Such never was the intention and is not the case. In order that the Technology Plan will not only not stifle pure research but will actually stimulate such investigations, fifteen thousand dollars per year has been set aside from the income under the Technology Plan for fundamental research in science. It is not intended that this sum shall be spent exclusively at the Institute but that research shall be aided wherever an opportunity is found."

It had been expected that Merton L. Emerson, '04, head of the

endowment fund campaign, would be present at this meeting to present to the alumni the question of an Alumni Director, a subject very dear to his heart, but he was delayed in England and could not return in time for the meeting.

The chairman therefore introduced Mr. Leonard Metcalf, '92, new president of the Alumni Association, who deplored Mr. Emerson's absence and then proceeded to grapple with the question himself.

In 1916, Mr. Metcalf said, the Institute had probably the strongest alumni organization in the country, due very largely to "Ike" Litchfield. But like most other organizations it had suffered during the war and now peace time finds the alumni face to face with the problem of building it anew, that both the alumni and the Institute may benefit in the great work which Dr. Maclaurin has left us to do.

A recent gathering of the senior class officers, at the home of Professor Pearson, which he and Mr. Everett Morss had attended, had brought out the fact from the remarks of the seniors that what they had missed most at Technology was the lack of *esprit de corps*, of spirit among the men. They would, also, have preferred more training in fundamentals and fewer short specialized courses. Now these men, most of whom had had their studies interrupted by the war, were very like students all over the country, as Dean Burton tells us, in that they exhibit a universal lowering of morale. This condition will continue for several years, during which time we shall have graduates markedly different in spirit from the older men, whom it will be necessary for the older alumni to teach what Technology means. We shall have to do for these and our other alumni what the mining and engineering societies have found it necessary to do, find means to bring them together, co-ordinate them, let them know each other and bring them to work for some common end. The faculty needs this kind of help as much as the alumni if their interest and loyalty in Tech is to be kept up. The new alumni must be got to know the old alumni and the old traditions. There must be more publicity of an effective and dignified kind. The REVIEW, now a quarterly, should be a weekly.

The committee appointed to look into all these questions has come to the conclusion that to deal with them properly the Alumni Association needs some one, besides the secretary, whose field is not executive, some one to be, so to speak, the manager or director of the alumni work. A man of vigor, of experience, of imagination, of standing with the alumni, who can keep the organizations all over the country thoroughly alive. Every large institution will soon be having a man of such caliber for this work, one who can meet big men on equal terms, with personality, balance, tact. Everything depends on the man. The committee has at present no one in mind. "Ike" Litchfield, who proved himself the man before the war, is unfortunately not now available. But the position must be made so attractive that a man of the right type will listen to the proposition. For such a man the Association can well afford to pay well, perhaps \$12,000, a year, which would mean an assessment of two dollars per man per year from the Alumni Association. It is incon-

ceivable that this sum cannot be found. Only, let Technology lead in this matter, as she has in so many others, before other institutions take the lead themselves.

At the close of Mr. Metcalf's address the chairman called upon Mr. Isaac White Litchfield, '85, who was received with a long and heartfelt salvo of applause. Mr. Litchfield, with his characteristic vigor and enthusiasm, proceeded to endorse Mr. Metcalf's views, with special emphasis upon the sort of man needed for the job. Such a position he considered, he said, fundamental for all alumni work and, consequently, for all achievement by Technology. He sketched briefly the beginning of his connection with the alumni work, when there was no such animal as Tech spirit, no organization and no money, and he told how shocked he was to find at the beginning of the endowment fund campaign the grave manner in which the Association had fallen away. The office of Director was not one which can be appraised in money. Whatever money is necessary can be found. We have always done it and always can. The question is, to get the right kind of man.

What is needed, "Ike" went on, is not so much an organizer as a welfare worker. The job is to make the alumni want to organize themselves, not to lead them but to make them want to lead themselves. Such a man will have to be an enthusiastic Tech man, really interested and able to get others really interested in Tech; sociable and able to talk well; with a good deal of adaptability and versatility — because it is a big job to keep the children interested.

There are as good Tech men on the Coast as in the East, in the Middle West as in New York. All we need is some one to bring them all together, as this Director should. He must be able to give all his time to the job. Whether we can get him is a question, but the committee is capable of searching the country, and the man should be found and found quickly.

Mr. Litchfield spoke also of the valuable part played by the Technology Clubs Associated in helping the local associations to keep interested, urged upon the meeting the importance of the spoken word as above that of publications, commended the New York Tech Club for its tremendous work in the face of difficulties, and ended by saying that the Harvard Endowment Fund was turning over a portion of its proceeds to its alumni society for purposes of organization and that it behooved Technology, therefore, to get busy.

After the renewed applause had died away the chairman asked several representatives of local organizations for their opinions, which they gave briefly. Mr. Arthur T. Hopkins spoke for the Technology Clubs Associated and told of the resolution favoring such a measure passed by the Clubs at their Philadelphia meeting in March. He added that the whole question was the same one which had led to the founding of the Technology Clubs Associated seven years ago, as a means to interest the distant alumni in the affairs of the Institute. In closing he begged the meeting to support the work of the Associated Clubs during the coming year.

Mr. George B. Jones, '05, of Chicago, spoke of the particular

necessity existing in the Middle West for the Institute to get effective publicity among the people who did not know the school very well, but intended to send their sons to Middle-Western engineering schools. Technology needed publicity there and a live Alumni Director would be a great asset. Mr. Jones was sure that Chicago would do its part in supporting such an office.

Mr. Stuart Miller, '07, of Cincinnati, told a similar story for his city, particularly as to the local alumni's favorable attitude toward the proposed Director. Cincinnati and the Middle West had almost no Tech news and "had to be shown" why Tech was so good. The local associations were small and the various cities couldn't get together. Mr. Miller felt, however, that money was tight everywhere, and that the association might do well to start on a moderate basis instead of with a high-salaried man at first.

Mr. Smythe, '11, of Cleveland, felt that out of Tech's 12,000 alumni most of them were not dead but merely inactive and needing to be energized. This energizing can only be done by the right sort of man, and, Mr. Smythe, felt, the Cleveland alumni will stand strongly behind the committee in securing such a man and helping pay for him.

Mr. I. A. Tobey, '15, of Washington, reported that the alumni in Washington had been a bit skeptical at first, not seeing at first the exact scope of the proposed office or its relationship to the office of President or of the Director of the Technology Plan. It was not clear how such an office could become self-supporting, and although the Washington alumni felt that such a man was needed and were willing to pay a dollar or two per year, it was the general opinion that the salary proposed was too high.

Philadelphia, the chairman said, was unable to send a representative, but sent word that the Club was heartily behind the proposed move and pledged its support.

Mr. W. H. King, '94, of the New York Club, expressed the great enthusiasm with which New York had welcomed the idea. The New York Club had suffered greatly from the effects of the war, felt financial distress, and is in process of reorganization. But the Club is going to be on its feet again soon, the same wakening will be felt all over the country, and there must be a man ready to take advantage of this new spirit without losing any time. The Alumni Association, Mr. King went on, can do the same work that the Rotary Club is doing all over the country; so organize the local centers that Tech men will know that wherever they go they will find Tech men and Tech meetings. We have seen it work in New York and we feel sure it would work elsewhere. There is no question but that we should have an Alumni Director and have him now.

Finally, Mr. Waldso Turner, '05, of Detroit announced that the Association might call upon Detroit in support of the proposed plan.

Mr. Dewey at this point remarked that many members of the Corporation had been approached and not one but had expressed him-

self as back of the idea. There being no further discussion, the chairman called for a resolution.

Dr. Bigelow then offered the resolution printed at the opening of this article, which after verbal amendements by Mr. Rollins and Mr. Metcalf, commending the plan to the Alumni Council for consideration, was unanimously adopted.

The main business of the meeting being over, the recent developments in various important undergraduate activities were presented to the meeting by members of the Class of 1921 in charge of those activities, and presently Chairman Bradley Dewey declared the meeting adjourned, and the alumni made their way to the Departmental Luncheons scheduled for one o'clock in the main buildings.

THE REUNION — THE BANQUET

WITH the banners of the Institute's classes from '68 to '20 hanging from the balconies, with Old Glory and the Technology colors above the high speaker's table, beautifully decorated, and the picture of General Walker prominently placed over the chairman's seat, Walker Memorial hall on Tuesday evening presented a fitting setting for the last formal event of the Fourth Reunion. The hall was well filled though not crowded, the ladies, guests of the alumni and graduates of the Institute, added beauty and color to the more sober ensemble of the men, the band was loud and long, the singing under Orville Dennison, '11, aided and abetted by the class of '17 in a body, was well worthy of the days when Rusty White led the choirs, and the speaker's table showed a long line of excellent speakers and notable men.

At General du Pont's right sat Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador, at his left Lieutenant-Governor Cox. Others at the head table were Elihu Thomson, acting president of the Institute, the Triumvirate, Professors Talbot, Miller and Wilson of the Administrative Committee, Hart and Rollins and Cameron Forbes of the Corporation, Ike Litchfield, who was given a great cheer, Leonard Metcalf, new president of the Alumni Association, Dr. W. H. Walker, Lansingh, Humphreys and others.

General du Pont, '84, retiring president of the Alumni Association in one of its greatest years, evoked cheers when he announced that it had been decided to name the great court of the Institute, Eastman Court, as a permanent memorial of Technology's obligation. He also prophesied that if alumni spirit kept up in the future as it had in the past the total registration of her students might well amount to six thousand and over within ten years.

In opening the post-prandial exercises, General du Pont said: "All through my life I have been thankful for the education I received at Tech. The memory of it has remained with me always, and I have resolved that some day I will 'get even' with my Alma Mater for it.

"There are some persons who think that this school belongs to Boston, some think it belongs to Massachusetts, some think it belongs

to the United States. But Technology is a world institution. The latest words in technical education are these: 'The Massachusetts Institute of Technology.'"

He then introduced Lieutenant-Governor Cox, who said: "Massachusetts glories in being the home of Technology. It sorrows with you alumni in the loss of your president, Dr. MacLaurin. It rejoices with you in his triumph."

"The sons of Tech have circled the world, they have invented marvelous new processes, they have contributed to the cause of civilization, they have served their fellow men well. Surely Massachusetts may look here for leadership. So I welcome you back to your Alma Mater, for here I know are men who hold to those principles that have stood the test of time, the principles of ordered government under the law."

Sir Auckland Geddes, received with a rousing Tech welcome, began his address by reminding the alumni that in the days of their earliest banner, the banner of '68, there was some room for doubt whether an institution based upon the principles laid down by its founder, who had since joined the ranks of the immortals — an institution which based its teaching almost entirely on science or applied science — was capable of giving an education equal to that given by the classical studies which had been traditional for centuries in the universities of the world.

"This," proceeded the speaker, "is not only a great institution — it is a great pioneer institution, and you have only to look at the men who sit at this table to realize that it is an institution which in its pioneering has achieved a colossal success. There is now no doubt that the principles laid down by Rogers, developed by Walker and carried on by your last great president, are sound in themselves, and that applied as they have been applied here, they produce all the qualities in men which can be got by the older classical education. And there is also no doubt that men educated upon this system have a fund of knowledge and a fund of understanding of the conditions of the world — of what it is necessary to do in order to make the world carry its increasing population — which the men educated upon the older classical system cannot without further education hope to have. It is a fine thing to belong to a college, to belong to any institution, which has developed as your institution has developed and as it is going to develop, I feel perfectly certain, in the future."

"One thing especially I wish to say, and it is that we, who bore for several years the heat and burden of the recent war, feel and wish to express the debt of gratitude which we owe to you and to institutions like yours throughout this country for what you did in preparing men rapidly to take their places in the field, at sea and in the air. I believe that here most of your effort was directed toward equipping men to take their places in the air. It is a great addition to your traditions that these buildings were willingly granted, but also were seized upon at the moment of their completion, to be used as a home for the preparation of the great effort which you share with other nations throughout the

world. I look forward to a future in which the co-operation that was started during the period of the war will be carried on — perhaps intensified — in our international effort to solve the problems of peace.

"It is very desirable in these days, when large parts of the world are in great difficulties with regard to the daily bread they must eat, that we should all realize consciously, quite apart from political co-operation, that there is need for co-operation in those very directions which you, the graduates of this Institute, are best qualified to undertake. During the war the accumulated wealth of centuries was blown to atoms and the world is poor, and because of its poverty no nation is altogether happy. Unrest, the high cost of living, a feeling of disturbance — these are the inevitable consequences of the upheaval, and we shall not get stability and peace, real mental peace, nor shall we get prosperity without an enormous amount of work being done in every nation in the world, and without the application of trained brains to the world — brains trained in all the sciences. So you and the men now coming on in the Institute have a special privilege and a special responsibility in assisting to restore material prosperity to the world."

As chairman of the faculty of the Administrative Committee, Professor Talbot, '85, told the news of some important changes in courses to take effect next year. He began by giving a personal appreciation of the late Dr. Maclaurin, speaking from his point of view as a member of the faculty. He mentioned the "humane sympathy," the fairness, honesty and consideration, which the late president showed in all his dealings with his subordinates.

He then proceeded to review the work of the administrative committee since its organization, and announced several important accomplishments of that committee, three being outstanding. First, after sketching the history of the Mining Engineering under Professors Richards and Hofman, he announced that this department was left without a head by the retirement of Professor Hofman. It had been the plan of the late Dr. Maclaurin to unite the Departments of Geology and Mining Engineering since their work is so closely allied. This was successfully put into operation by the administrative committee so that for the future the two courses are combined under the leadership of Professor W. Lindgren.

The second change was the merging of Drawing with the Department of Architecture. The pressure of Dean Burton's duties as Dean of the Institute made it impossible for him to continue as head of the work. Consequently the course will become a subdivision of the Architectural Department with Professor W. H. Lawrence as head.

The third change is in the nature of a subdivision of a course rather than a combination of two courses. The increasing demand for men who could be placed before the world as chemical engineers has made necessary the establishment of a separate department of Chemical Engineering with professors of chemical engineering rather than of chemistry. Such a department has been formed with Professor W. K. Lewis at its head.

Dr. Talbot concluded his address by predicting that at the next Technology reunion the alumni would return to find more new buildings and probably new dormitories, if the work continued to be guided by the "spirit of du Pont, of Eastman and of our late President, Dr. MacLaurin."

Doctor A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, spoke in lighter vein of his interest in the Institute, for he has been a member of the Corporation for many years. He spoke of the great development of Technology, and suggested that if a curve could be plotted of increase in enrollment against time, it would not be very many years before that curve would show that every man, woman and child was enrolled in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Lowell then explained the difference between the American and the European methods of education. He said that in Europe the system was competitive — the university set a pace and the students were required to keep to the mark. In the American system, there was more individual instruction, the object being to help every man to get the most out of the work, not to eliminate those to whom the art of studying and quick learning was not a natural gift. He said that "although all men are born free and equal, they do not remain so"; much labor is spent on each man. Problems of the future involve great responsibility and the tendency of the present day is toward a more technical education."

At the close of Dr. Lowell's address Mr. Brad Stevens, '17, led in a hearty cheer for Harvard, a bit of friendliness which apparently her president greatly appreciated.

At this point General du Pont resigned the chair to the newly elected president of the Alumni Association, Leonard Metcalf, '92, who spoke a few words only, asking the support of the alumni and pledging the new administration to sincere and hard work for the good of Technology. As the hearty applause that greeted President Metcalf died away, Denny led the crowded room in the old "Stein Song" and the banquet was over.

THE REUNIONS—THE CLASS DINNERS

THE Boston City Club that Monday evening echoed with Technology cheers and songs when seventeen classes, the oldest, '68, and the youngest, '10, held their annual reunions in the building.

In one of the smaller rooms on the ninth floor the "old boys" had a get-together party, and each graduate, in the face of opposition, claimed his class as being the best of the ten classes, ranging from '68 to '77, represented in the room. R. H. Richards of Boston, professor emeritus of mining engineering at Technology, was the sole representative of '68, and with him at the head table were H. A. Carson of Malden, the only member of '69, C. R. Cross and C. Orvis, both of '70, and E. W. Rollins and E. H. Foote, both of '71.

C. Frank Allen, '77, had charge of the reunion, and those present

from the various classes included S. E. Tinkham, '73, secretary of his class, eight of whose members attended the meeting; Charles F. Read, secretary of '74, which had seven members in attendance; E. H. W. Hammatt, secretary of '75, with ten present; Charles T. Main, president of '76, with seven present, and R. H. Hale, secretary of '77, with five members present.

Eighteen members of '84 met in a separate room with Prof. H. W. Tyler of the Alumni Association, presiding as class secretary. Gen. T. Coleman du Pont of Delaware, who recently returned from Chicago after attending the Republican convention, was one of the graduates of this class present.

The Technology War Book, compiled by Capt. J. F. Ruckman, '10, under the auspices of the Alumni Association, was exhibited by Professor Tyler, who was instrumental in having the book published. The volume contains not only the record of men in the military service from Technology, but also the part civilians did in furthering war work.

"This is the best class of the bunch. There are only twelve of us here, but we're all select." So said C. W. Bradlee, '97, who presided at his class dinner. The members present were John Alden, Allen W. Jackson, John Carty, E. A. Brainerd, Rhodes G. Lockwood, A. L. Jennings, Walter Humphreys, F. E. Mansfield, G. S. Lawlor, Arthur T. Hopkins and Charles R. Currier.

Fifteen members of '98 attended their class reunion, with A. A. Blanchard, secretary, presiding. Roger Babson, the statistician, is one of the graduates in this class who was present at the reunion.

B. S. Hinckley, assistant secretary of '99, presided at his class reunion, which was attended by ten members, including Charles H. Watrous, who came all the way from Des Moines, Iowa, to be present.

Thirty members of '09 were present at their class reunion, which was directed by Carl W. Gram, president, and Charles R. Main, secretary. Members who came from afar were A. L. Moses of Detroit, H. S. Pardee and L. R. Forest of Chicago and F. R. Faulkner of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Thirty members of '08 were also present at that class's reunion. L. T. Collins, secretary, presided.

The class of 1910, back for their present, had the largest representation of all the classes which held reunions in the City Club. The class officers were H. S. Cleverdon, president, and Dudley Clapp, secretary.

Other classes held their reunions in other hotels and clubs. At the Hotel Bellevue '01 met, with R. L. Williams, secretary, presiding, and at Unity House '12 held its reunion, with twenty-five members in attendance.

The class of 1918, back from their second commencement season, held an informal stag dinner in the rose room of the Riverbank Court Hotel last night. R. W. Van Kirk, president of the class, was toastmaster. Various members of the class were called on after dinner, to tell their classmates how the world had treated them since they last

gathered at a class dinner. Kenneth Reid of Dorchester and Julian Howe of Cohasset were among the speakers.

Forty members of the class of '05 and their wives and friends sat down at a class dinner in the annex dining room at the Riverbank Court Hotel the last night. Grosvenor D'W. Marcy of Boston presided.

The classes of '90, '91 and '93 met at the Algonquin Club for their reunion and smoker. The class of '90 was the guest of Charles W. Hayden, the class of '91 of Harry H. Young and the class of '93 had F. W. Fabyan, president of the club, for host. There were forty-two in attendance at the first-named class reunion, twenty-one at the second and thirty at the last. The class of '93 presented a birthday cake to the class of '90.

The classes of '78 and '94 held their dinner and reunion at the University Club. Everything was informal, with the following speakers giving short talks on the Institute: Albert S. Higgins, Emiel Williams, John W. Sargent, E. P. Collier, J. W. Rollins and Charles S. Rackeman.

The class of '07 met at the Engineers' Club at a banquet and reunion, with twenty-one members present. John Chadwick held the record for mileage, coming from Chili to attend the meeting. His nearest competitor was John M. Frank from Chicago. Alexander Macomber presided and Bryant Nichols sat in the secretary's chair.

The class of '12 met at the Engineers' Club for a general smoke talk and reunion. Eric Kebbon, president of the class, was in the chair. Among the speakers were F. H. Dierks of St. Louis and Prof. E. H. Schell of M. I. T. There were twenty-five back for the reunion and every man was asked to say a few words before the close of the meeting.

The class of '89 held its reunion, smoke talk and dinner at the St. Botolph Club. The dinner was informal. William B. Thurber of Milton presided. Members were present from all parts of the United States. Short talks were given by every man present.

Members of the class of '92 assembled at the Architectural Club. Leonard Metcalf presided. The speakers were Dwight D. Robinson of New York, A. F. Haywood of Worcester, H. J. Carlson and Capt. John Hall, recently returned from overseas. At the election of officers which followed, Leonard Metcalf was chosen president, H. J. Carlson treasurer and Captain Hall secretary.

A belated fifth-year reunion of the class of '14, was held at the Copley Square Hotel as a part of the general Technology celebrations. Owing to the war, the class did not hold a reunion last year. Class Secretary H. B. Richmond corralled forty-five of the members for the occasion. The banquet closed the year's festivities. A number of novel stunts were done by the members.

Thirty-three members of the class of '11 were present at a reunion banquet held at the Hotel Westminster. Orville B. Denison of Belmont, class secretary, arranged an elaborate musical program. Capt. Kanezo Goto of the Royal Japanese Navy and now chief engineer in the Japanese

naval inspection office in New York, talked to his former classmates on matters relative to his duties as a representative of his government.

W. W. Warner of Nowata, Okla., the class member traveling the greatest distance to attend the reunion, told of the great possibilities that await Tech men in the oil fields of the Southwest. Warner, since his graduation from Tech, has done extensive work in the oil fields and has reaped a financial harvest. Capt. Richard H. Ranger of the signal corps who is now stationed at Camp Vail, N. J., explained what he had done in connection with improvements on radio methods.

THE WOMAN'S ASSOCIATION AT THE REUNION

BEGINNING Saturday noon, June nineteenth, and continuing during the reunion, the Technology Women's Association kept open house in the Emma Rogers Room and Margaret Cheney Reading Room, for alumnae and lady guests of alumni. Through the generosity of Miss Minns, both rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers and palms.

The following hostesses joined in welcoming the guests:

From the Association: Miss Minns, honorary president; Mrs. Cunningham, honorary member and chairman of the committee for the entertainment of visiting ladies; Mrs. Charles Winthrop Sawyer, president; Miss Howe, Miss Fisher, vice-presidents; Dr. Bryant, Mrs. Crosby, Miss Fraser, Miss Gates, Miss Hyams, Miss Joslin, Miss Lundin, Miss Manning, Mrs. Ordway, Miss Smith, Miss Usher, Miss Williams.

From the Technology Matrons Association: Mrs. Harry Gardner, chairman of the matrons; hostesses, Mrs. Bigelow, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Ricker, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Swett, Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Phelan.

Afternoon tea was served from three to five o'clock each day by a group of young ladies.

Miss Norris, in charge of the Guest Book in the Emma Rogers Room, reports many pages of visitors' names.

Miss Emery, who distributed the Association's badges, says that twenty-five per cent of the membership of over two hundred, a membership which is widely scattered throughout the United States and even overflows into three foreign countries, showed the true Technology spirit by coming to the reunion and participating in the festivities with much enjoyment.

MABEL WARREN SAWYER.
HATTIE L. GATES.

THREE GREAT COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

A TRINITY of qualities was surely represented in the three great presidents of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose praises were worthily sounded yesterday by Professor Winslow of Yale at the memorial meeting at the Institute in honor of the late Dr. Maclaurin — the quality of vision in William Barton Rogers, of heart in Francis A. Walker and of dynamics in Richard C. Maclaurin. Seldom has any institution of learning presented such a succession of leaders as is found in these three names, illustrious in the annals of education in Boston.

William Barton Rogers, the founder of the Institute, was one of a famous family of brothers, all physicians. A native of Philadelphia, he may be said to have made Boston his home by predilection or predestination; and the Institute of Technology, much as we see it today, was his dream — though he could never have conceived of it as an educational agency operating with so many millions of dollars, occupying an imperial site where in his days the waters flowed, and extending its influence throughout the world. His dream in some part realized, Rogers died at last on the very stage which he had reared.

Francis A. Walker had been a man of books, of statistics, of research, when the Institute took him in Rogers' place in 1881, but his qualities of the mind and heart, and his fertile initiative, made him an ideal president. There was no student so obscure, so shy, so bent upon self-effacement, as not to have ready access to General Walker's room and not to find welcome and encouragement there. As the Institute had now grown to large dimensions, it seems extraordinary that one man should have known that school as thoroughly as the village master knows his little group, but verily it so appeared in Walker's case. A miracle of heart he surely was; he took the dryness out of scientific teaching; he made the Institute a human as well as a learned institution; he made of "M. I. T." a badge of honor as well as of fellowship, throughout the world.

The administration and influence of Dr. Maclaurin are too recent to need recapitulation here. His eulogists of yesterday — Professor Winslow, Elihu Thomson, the acting president, Dr. Ernest F. Nichols, and others — told the splendid story of his career as the builder, in years that were all too short, of the new Institute of Technology. His path, from his native hills in Scotland and the bush in New Zealand, where he began to function as a new and revolutionary kind of post-master at the age of eight years, to the eminence of his eventual position, was indeed the road of personal and intellectual dynamics. More than a college president, he was, in the words quoted by Dr. Nichols, "one who never turned his back, but marched breast forward, never doubted clouds would break, never dreamed though rights were worsted, wrong would triumph." His influence will remain.

And Boston, whether or not it is surpassed in the number of its citizens by other American cities, will shine in history as the fulcrum of the minds and hearts of these three great men — Rogers, Walker and Maclaurin. — [Editorial in the *Boston Transcript*.]

SEVENTY-SEVENTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

THE seventy-seventh dinner meeting of the Alumni Council was held at the Walker Memorial on the evening of April 26. In the absence of the president, the vice-president George L. Gilmore, '90, presided and Arthur T. Hopkins, '97, president of the Tech Clubs Associated, was salad orator.

The chief interest of the evening lay in the report by the executive committee of the results of the post-card ballot for next year's officers. They were as follows: President, for one year, Leonard Metcalf, '92; Vice-President, for two years, Frank W. Lovejoy, '94; Secretary-Treasurer, for one year, Walter Humphreys, '97; Executive Committee, for two years, Arthur T. Hopkins, '97, Alexander Macomber, '07. Representatives-at-large on the Council, for two years, W. R. Hedge, '96, Amasa M. Holcombe, '04, Edward S. Mansfield, '96, Donald G. Robbins, '07, Arthur T. Stubbs, '14. Nominated for term membership on the Corporation, Matthew C. Brush, '01, Francis W. Fabyan, '93, and Franklin T. Miller, '95. Elected to represent their respective classes on the Council for five years: E. W. Rollins, '71, C. T. Main, '76, John Duff, '81, Edward F. Miller, '86, Charles W. Aiken, '91, J. Arnold Rockwell, '96, Robert L. Williams, '01, Edward B. Rowe, '06, Orville B. Denison, '11, and Charles W. Loomis, '16.

The Special Committee on Nominations for the Advisory Committees on Undergraduate Activities presented the following nominations which were duly elected: Athletics, Allan W. Rowe, '01, till 1923, H. E. Worcester, '97, till 1923; Budget and Finance, S. G. H. Fitch, '00, till 1923; Undergraduate Publications, Andrew D. Fuller, '95, till 1925; Tech Show, O. R. Freeman, '15, till 1923; The Musical Clubs, Edward S. Bugbee, '00, till 1923.

Following the report of the elections the Council listened with great interest to a very full and informative and admirable report by David L. Fiske, '20, chairman of the Institute Committee's Special Committee on New Dormitories, in which he proved by statistics and questionnaires the crying need for new dormitories and the sure patronage for them could they be built. He was followed by Dean Burton who told of conditions among the student body which made dormitories imperative. Dean Burton also spoke in behalf of an Institute scholarship for a Belgian boy in whom Mr. Poland was interested. At the conclusion of his remarks it was voted to appoint a committee from the Council to co-operate with the Institute Committee in regard to new dormitories. The following were appointed; A. F. Bemis, '93; Francis R. Hart, '89; Everett Morss, '85. On the Executive Committee's recommendation it was voted that provision for necessary changes in the by-laws should be made whereby in the future changes in by-laws could be voted on by a post-card ballot.

Following this business J. W. Rollins, '78, chairman of the Reunion Committee, read the names of his various committees and outlined the work that was being done and was to do. He was followed by various members of the committees who outlined the plans of their groups. Among others, Mr. Ford, the Bursar, Bradley Dewey, '09, G. D'W. Marcy, '05, and Professor S. C. Prescott spoke on plans for the reunion.

NEW HEAD FOR THE CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

PROF. ROBERT E. WILSON has been appointed director of the Technology Research Laboratory of Applied Chemistry staff to succeed Dr. William H. Walker, who has resigned because of the pressure of duties in connection with his position as Director of the Division of Industrial Co-operation and Research.

In view of the enlarged scope of the laboratory work, the two assistant directors were also appointed: Dr. C. S. Venable, in charge of organic problems and Dr. L. W. Parsons, in charge of inorganic problems.

Professor Wilson graduated from the University of Wooster, Ohio, in 1914 and from Course X at the Institute in 1916. From that time until the present, he has had broad experience in research work. During the spring and summer of 1915, he worked in the research laboratory of physical chemistry, and the following year was engaged in research for the General Electric Company at Schenectady. He returned to the Institute as research associate in applied chemistry in the fall of 1916, but left in the spring of 1917 to act in the capacity of consulting chemical engineer in the Bureau of Mines. Under the direction of Prof. W. K. Lewis, he organized the first research laboratory for poison gas work.

When this work was expanded, and moved from Pittsburgh to Washington he was placed in charge of the smoke and absorbent units and was commissioned captain and later major in the Chemical Warfare Service. Upon completing his army work a year ago, he refused several important industrial research positions to take up this work at the Institute.

THE 78TH AND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

Encouraging reports and plans for the future

THE annual meeting of the Alumni Council for 1920 was held in the Walker Memorial on the evening of May 24. There was an unusually large and spirited attendance, due partly to the imminence of the June reunion. There were present many of the retiring and the newly elected members of the Council, several of the heads of the courses at the Institute, and, for the first time in history, two ladies, to both of whom the Alumni Council and Technology owe more than it can repay, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. George, whose work in the Rogers Building during the war was so notable. The atmosphere of the evening was one of unusual energy and purposefulness and the speeches were such as to interest and stimulate the listeners to increased activity for the coming year.

The meeting was called to order at 7.45 by President du Pont, and the records of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Council then proceeded to the election of three to the Nominating Committee for three years. The ballot resulted in the election of Lawrence Allen, '07, George L. Gilmore, '90, Harold E. Lobdell, '17.

The following Annual Reports were presented and by vote they were accepted and ordered placed on file: the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Report of Committee on Permanent Funds, Report of the Committee on Assemblies, Report of the Auditing Committee, Report of the Advisory Council on Athletics, Report of the Advisory Council on Undergraduate Publications, Report of the Advisory Council on Musical Clubs.

Mr. Van Rensselaer Lansingh, '98, then spoke upon the question of contributing to the American University Union. He reviewed the work of the Union since the war, including a description of the educational opportunities offered by the Union. He told how provision has now been made whereby colleges having less than 10,000 graduates may by the payment of \$500 a year have representation on the Board of Trustees. He urged that Technology have such representation. He further told how the American University Union needed an endowment and that it was seeking to have American colleges contribute to this endowment fund in proportion to its number of graduates.

Rev. George C. Gibbs spoke further upon this problem of the American University Union and called the Council's attention to the fact that, through the activity of Technology Alumni in the American University Union, Technology had attained considerable publicity and sound advertising. He endorsed Mr. Lansingh's remarks.

Professor Tyler further spoke upon the problem and read from a

letter received from one of the alumni who had had the opportunity of studying in some of the foreign universities or technical schools.

Upon a motion duly made and seconded, it was

Voted: that a committee be appointed by the Chair to study the question and to decide upon the best means of proceeding. And that authorization of a sufficient fund for postage be made by the Council for circularizing the alumni and further that the work of the raising of an estimated fund of \$15,000 be undertaken by the Alumni Association and that it is recommended that the Institute have a direct representative on the Board of Trustees.

To this committee the chair appointed Messrs. Lansingh, Gilmore and Gibbs.

Dean Burton spoke to the Council upon the question of an Honor System, telling the Council that the student body had, at a recent election, voted in favor of having an Honor System at Technology. He told of the prevalence of cases of discipline and referred to a meeting of Deans of New England colleges where others had told of the unusual number of cases of discipline occurring at colleges since the war. He asked that the Council appoint a committee of three to co-operate with a Faculty and Student Committee, if such a co-operative committee should be appointed. It was

Voted: that a committee of three of the alumni be appointed to co-operate with a Faculty and Student Committee, should such a committee be appointed.

The Chair appointed upon this committee Donald G. Robbins, Orville B. Denison and John M. De Bell.

Plans for the Fourth Technology Reunion were presented to the Council by the chairman of the committee in charge of the reunion, J. W. Rollins, '78. He reviewed the circular which was sent to the alumni, with blanks upon which tickets were to be ordered for the various functions, and he told of the plans being made by the chairmen of the various subcommittees. The chairmen of these committees present were called upon and outlined the attempt to add points of interest to the various days and in particular spoke of the intention of having classes compete in presenting stunts on the boat trip to Plymouth. The president then called upon a number of those present at the meeting who had come from greater distances.

Mr. Lovejoy, the newly elected vice-president from Rochester, spoke to the Council of his gratification at his being present at the meeting and told of how Mr. Eastman had explained to him why he had wished to give his large contribution to Technology, not because of the large number of Technology men associated with him in the Kodak Company, but because he was interested in the type of education given by Technology and had chosen Technology as a supreme example.

There being several of the faculty present, the president called upon Professor Dewey, who addressed the Council and showed his interest in the coming reunion. Professor Jackson also was called upon and, in addition to speaking upon the reunion, interested the

Council in the new course known as Course VI-A, a co-operative course between the Institute and the General Electric Company, particularly well looked upon by the General Electric Company.

Mr. Hart as treasurer of the Institute, spoke to the Council on the question of dormitories and explained how seriously this problem was being discussed and how it was found that building at the moment would demand more capital than the Institute has for this purpose, and, further, that if buildings were built at this time with the cost of materials so high and the cost of labor so great, in order to make it a business proposition, \$250 per student would have to be charged, which is more than the poorer students, to whom the Dean referred, are likely to be able to pay. The very ones it is desirable to help most could hardly benefit by such a building. The Corporation Committee has resolved, he said, however, to let no opportunity pass by which some one interested in human endeavor may be tempted to endow a dormitory.

Mr. Rollins spoke to the Council of the presence of two ladies for the first time at meetings of the Council and he stated that he wished to offer a resolution by which one woman who had been so loyal to Technology and who had done so much for Technology during the war, and who now is serving so well upon a committee for the reunion, might be made an honorary member of the Association. It was, therefore,

Voted: that Mrs. Edith Cunningham be an honorary member of the Alumni Association.

This vote was passed unanimously and most enthusiastically.

Other members of the Council spoke on various topics concerning the reunion, and Professor Tyler announced that the War Record Book of Technology might not be published in time for distribution at the reunion but that sample copies made up for the purpose may be available, in order that alumni may see the product of the Committee on War Records and be tempted to place further orders for this book.

Mr. Chase told the Council how he had been able to represent Technology at the inauguration of the new president at the University of North Carolina.

Attention having been called to the by-law which names the date for the installation of the new administration at a date to be chosen by the Council but not later than July 1, it was

Voted: that the new administration take office at the end of the banquet at the Fourth All-Technology Reunion on the evening of Tuesday, June 22.

There being no further business, upon a motion duly made and seconded, it was voted to adjourn.

WALTER HUMPHREYS,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1919

Membership: The membership in the Association on January 1, 1919 was 7962; this has been increased by 23 additional graduates in the Class of 1919 and 67 elected members, and reduced by the death of 63 members, making a total of 7989 for whom we have addresses; of these 349 are life members. During the year dues were received from 3776 member or 49%.

Council Meetings: There have been seven meetings of the Council with an average attendance of 38, out of a membership of 125. A special meeting was called in September and the meeting which would have fallen on the last Monday of January was omitted out of respect for the late president of the Institute. The activities of the Council have been renewed, which during the war were necessarily abbreviated.

In January the annual dinner was held and took the form of a jubilee dinner because of having accomplished the great task of raising an endowment fund for the Institute. It was the largest annual dinner of the Association, over one thousand being present. Little did the Alumni realize on that evening that they were upon the eve of the great tragedy which befell the Institute in the loss of its honored president, Dr. Maclaurin.

During the past year the Technology Clubs Associated resumed its practice of holding conventions, and one was held in Philadelphia last March.

The question was raised as to whether or not the reunion planned for June, 1920, should be held, a special committee of the Council was appointed to consider the matter, and its recommendation that a reunion be undertaken along different lines suitable to the conditions at the Institute was accepted, and plans are now being carried out for the fulfillment of the recommendations of this special committee.

Change in By-Laws: During the past year the Council has been authorized to change the by-laws by which the annual dues of the Association have been raised from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Further, plans are being made to canvass the Council in the case of changes in by-laws by a letter ballot.

Committees: During the past season the Council has appointed several committees; one for co-operation with the Corporation, known as the Alumni Educational Endowment Fund Committee; another committee has been appointed to consider plans for a memorial to Dr. Maclaurin; a third committee has been appointed to co-operate with the students in the consideration of a plan for additional dormitories. A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions appropriate to the death of Dr. Maclaurin. A committee was appointed to consider the

question of membership in the Alumni Association, direct or associate, of members of the Military Schools held at the Institute during the war.

The chairman of the Alumni Committee on the Endowment Fund realized the possibilities of a strong and active Alumni Association in carrying out such a task as was presented to this committee, and while the machinery and the organization of the Alumni Association was used to a great extent in the work of the endowment fund, the need of a greater organization was realized and the chairman of this committee presented to the Alumni Council the question of further developing the Alumni Association and expressed his belief in the need of a director who could give all of his time to the work of the Association. Upon his recommendation a committee of three was appointed to consider this question and to report to the Council at a subsequent meeting. It is understood that this is a question which will be presented to the alumni at the coming reunion in June.

Reports: The committee appointed to consider the question of membership in the Alumni Association of members of the military schools at Technology reported it inadvisable to take, as members of the Association, members of these schools, but advised co-operating with the alumni of such schools as were held at Technology, to promote interest in the Institute.

A report was made by the last Director of the Technology Bureau, George C. Gibbs, upon the activity of Technology in the American University Union in Paris.

The Committee on National Service made its final report and presented a statement of its finances. Its expenditures were approved and endorsed by the Council, and the balance of the money was voted available to the Committee on War Records.

The Committee on War Records has made report of progress.

The Alumni Educational Endowment Fund Committee has made its final report, which was published in the April TECHNOLOGY REVIEW. It is recommended that the Council accept this report and discharge the committee, the fund now being in the hands of the treasurer of the Institute.

The Alumni Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Publications has made report concerning the funds collected by *The Tech* during the war, when the board of management had a representative of the Alumni Association as manager. This committee has established a trust fund, held by the treasurer of the Alumni Association, subject to control by the Alumni Advisory Council on Undergraduate Publications. The funds have been turned over to the treasurer and payments have been made from this fund by order of the committee.

Welcome to New Professors: Following the custom of previous administrations, the Council has invited to its meetings the new professors at the Institute. Professor Jack, who is to become the head of the Department of Naval Architecture upon retirement of Professor Peabody this year; and at a later meeting Professor Emerson, the new

head of the Department of Architecture, were welcomed by the Council.

Co-operation: The Council this year has had several opportunities to co-operate with the Corporation, with the Faculty and with the Student body. The question of a petition from the students was presented to the Council by the Student body and the Council reported no recommendation to the Faculty, but the Faculty upon considering this petition invited the Council to have representation upon a joint committee of Faculty, Students and Alumni. The matter of Junior Week has been discussed by this committee and a very satisfactory plan for the coming year has been arranged. The question of the size of the diploma was presented to the Council and an expression of opinion was transmitted to the Administrative Committee of the Institute.

The question was raised as to whether or not a charge should be made for the new edition of the "Register of Former Students," and the Council expressed its opinion in favor of a charge and this was transmitted to the Administrative Committee.

A committee from the Student body presented to the Council the question of additional dormitories and the Council has appointed a committee to co-operate with this student committee and with the Corporation, and plans for additional dormitories are now under consideration.

Treasurer's Report: The accounts of the Alumni Association have been formally audited by the certified public accountants, upon order of the auditing committee appointed according to the by-laws. These accounts show that the surplus account was increased last year from \$539.07 to \$1303.43. The income of the Association is increased now by the increase in dues. THE TECHNOLOGY REVIEW shows an income for the year of \$8178.26 and expense of \$8649.56, a deficit of \$471.30. The detailed report of the treasurer, as appended, was presented to the auditing committee and accepted by the certified public accountants.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, M. I. T., DECEMBER, 31, 1919

BALANCE SHEET			
Assets:		Liabilities:	
Cash	\$10,268.66	Notes Payable	\$2,000.00
Accounts Receivable	2,439.95	Accounts Payable	364.94
Furniture, etc.	1,004.80	Life Membership	432.00
Inventory Accounts	1,012.30	Societies, etc.	419.24
		Advance Payments	115.00
	\$14,725.71	Committees—War Records, etc.	9,893.10
		Dinner, January, 1920	198.00
			<hr/>
			\$13,422.28
		Surplus	1,303.43
			<hr/>
			\$14,725.71

Expense:		Income:	
<i>Alumni Association</i>		<i>Alumni Association</i>	
Secretary's salary	\$500.00	Sustaining Membership (1/2)	\$313.00
Office salaries	3,038.80	Dues, 1919	3,776.00
Postage and printing	784.66	Back Dues (1/2)	323.00
Stationery and supplies	269.64	Interest and Discount	397.24
Carfare, etc., telephone and telegraph	50.34	Profit on Office	1,569.52
Collection expense	5.14		
Council expense	35.65	<i>Review</i>	
Travel expense	54.11	Sustaining Membership (1/2)	313.00
Dinner, 1919	38.90	Back Dues (1/2)	323.00
Miscellaneous expense	254.21	Subscriptions 1919	4,011.00
		Special and Cash Sales	137.72
<i>Review</i>		Advertising	3,393.54
Editor	500.00		<hr/>
Office labor	701.76		\$14,557.02
Advertising Manager	500.00	Expense	13,792.66
Paper	2,334.14		<hr/>
Printing	3,804.85		\$764.36
Postage	427.21	Surplus January 1, 1919	539.07
Illustration	115.83		<hr/>
Supplies and Expense	225.77	Surplus	\$1,303.43
10% depreciation	111.65		
	<hr/>		
	\$13,792.66		

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT FUNDS FOR THE YEAR 1919

THE Committee on Permanent Funds makes the following annual report:

The Trustees hold for the Alumni Association three funds: The William Barton Rogers Scholarship Fund; the Alumni Fund of 1880; and the Life Membership Fund. The capital accounts of these funds, as noted by the report examined and approved by the auditors, under date of December 31, 1919, were as follows:

STATEMENT

Cash	\$3,771.28	
Securities	21,695.00	
Personal Accounts	5,745.00	
Income in Suspense	400.00	
Accounts Receivable (Life Membership)	432.00	\$32,043.28
		<hr/>
Rogers Scholarship Fund (Capital)	\$11,043.72	
Rogers Scholarship Fund (Loan Account)	11,008.93	
Life Membership Fund (Capital)	8,876.49	
Alumni Fund of 1880 (Capital)	1,114.14	\$32,043.28
		<hr/>

The Life Membership Fund has increased during the last calendar year by \$450 from life membership fees and \$302.28 income on investment. The Alumni Fund has gained only by income from investment to the amount of \$45.63. The Rogers Scholarship Fund was increased by the income from investment and payment of old accounts to the amount of \$1,120.93. Ten per cent of the gross income of this fund is each year credited to the capital account, by vote of the Trustees. It is interesting to note that the paid subscriptions to this old Alumni Fund amounted to only \$1,079, but the income has been such that, in spite of the fact that over \$1,700 has been paid out, the fund now amounts to more than the original subscriptions.

During the past financial year the Trustees have loaned from the Rogers Scholarship Fund \$555.

ALUMNI FUND OF 1912

Receipts

Subscriptions received to March 31, 1920	\$625,266.17
Income	23,531.21

\$648,797.38

Disbursement

On account of Technology Site	\$20,000.00
On account of Educational Equipment	399,498.02
On account of Walker Memorial	160,000.00
On account of Dormitories	40,000.00
On account of Reunion 1916	19,672.06

\$639,170.08

Cash on hand	9,627.30
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\$648,797.38

TABLE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS BY YEARS

Received to September 30, 1913	\$145,679.36
Received year ending September 30, 1914	81,569.14
Received year ending September 30, 1915	74,870.78
Received year ending September 30, 1916	115,127.64
Received year ending September 30, 1917	92,852.51
Received year ending September 30, 1918	55,844.85
Received year ending September 30, 1919	34,254.57
Received to March 31, 1920	25,067.32

\$625,266.17

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON UNDERGRADUATE PUBLICATIONS TO THE ALUMNI COUNCIL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

THE work of the Advisory Council during the past year has been largely that of defining relations between itself, the various publications, the Institute Committee or the governing body of the Undergraduates, and the Alumni.

The return from war conditions found student activities in rather a chaotic state, owing to upset traditions, interrupted succession of personnel, and the general instability of things that seems to be in the atmosphere. Student activities would undoubtedly go on under any conditions, but where the personnel changes from year to year, the question of *how* they go on depends largely on the personality of the men in charge, modified to a greater or less degree by tradition. As the function of Advisory Councils in general would seem to be to see in such ways as they properly may that the activities are carried on in a way to be a credit to the Institute, the setting up of good traditions, following times of flux, is important.

The development of undergraduate life and organization at the Institute during recent years has been toward recognition of the responsibility of the established and recognized activities to the student body as a whole. The governing body is the Institute Committee, and upon acknowledging its authority, submitting constitutions, elections and financial reports, etc., the activities are given representation upon it, and become duly recognized factors in the student life. As a matter of practice, the personal equation still plays a large part, and an activity which one year may co-operate closely with the other activities and the Institute Committee may during the next year, under a more individualistic leadership, or under lax supervision by the co-ordinating bodies, play largely by itself, for personal or political ends, or get itself into an unsound financial condition.

The Advisory Council on Undergraduate Publications approves the principle behind the organization of the undergraduates, and believes that at its inception it was unique among American colleges, though it has since been copied elsewhere. The Council has therefore sought to strengthen the feeling of responsibility of the activities in its field to the Institute Committee and the student body as a whole, and to give weight and permanent form to such traditions as should tend to improve their service to the Institute. As there was no definite statement of its own responsibilities and powers, and there seemed to be considerable variety in opinions as to what they were, a constitution was drawn up, which became effective after approval by the Institute

Committee and by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association. From this constitution the following is quoted:

"Principles:

"(a) The Alumni have a direct interest and a right to a voice in the management of any student activity that trades on the good will of the Institute as a whole, and in which the name of the Institute might be compromised by poor management. This principle is recognized in the formation of the various existing Advisory Councils, and is especially important in the case of activities such as Undergraduate Publications, which depend for their advertising on giving the impression to the business public that they are responsible activities officially recognized by the Students and Alumni as such.

"(b) The Alumni claim no right or desire to interfere in any student activity not involving the principle outlined in (a), except in so far as their advice may be requested, or proffer of it appear to be in order.

"(c) In any matter between the Alumni and Undergraduate activities where procedure has not been charted by sanction of the Institute Committee, contact with the activity involved should be through the Institute Committee, which is recognized as the responsible and authoritative body representing the whole Undergraduate Body.

"(d) In Undergraduate activities which are recognized by the Institute Committee as legitimate Institute activities, the principle should be strictly adhered to that no profit-making activity should be run for the private profit of the students involved, that surpluses should be used first to place the activity itself in the highest condition of effectiveness, and beyond that should be disposed of as the management of the activity and the Advisory Council may agree.

BY-LAW No. 1

"1. *Acceptance of Jurisdiction:* The Advisory Council will consent to act in an advisory capacity only to such activities as agree to meet the following requirements:

"(a) The activity shall accept the principles in the preamble of this constitution, either by embodying them in its own constitution, or by a vote of record by its managing board, a copy of which vote, signed by its officers, shall be sent to the Advisory Council and to the Institute Committee.

"(b) A copy of the existing constitution of the activity shall be filed with the Advisory Council, and no new constitution or amendment thereto, or amendment to an existing constitution shall become effective after adoption until approved by the Advisory Council. The word "constitution" in this connection is inclusive of by-laws.

"(c) A monthly financial statement showing the true financial condition of the activity, from its books, and as made to the Finance Committee, shall be sent to the Advisory Council.

"(d) A copy of the minutes of all meetings of the managing board of the activity shall be sent to the Advisory Council.

“(e) All elections to the managing board of officers of the activity shall be made subject to confirmation by the Advisory Council, after approval by the Institute Committee, with the provision that unless action is taken by the Advisory Council within two weeks of submission of elections for approval, it shall be considered that such election is confirmed.

“(f) No departure from established policies or adoption of new policies, or incurring of unusual expenditure should be made without consultation with the Advisory Council.

“(g) In any case of disagreement between the Advisory Council and an activity, appeal may be made by either party to the Institute Committee, whose decision shall be final.”

This constitution was approved by the Institute Committee on February 19, 1920, by the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association on February 27, 1920. Its principles and by-laws were accepted by “Technique 1921” on March 2, 1920, by Volume 40 of *The Tech* on May 12, 1920, by *VooDoo* on May 18, 1920, and by “Technique 1922” on May 19, 1920.

It is anticipated that the recognition and acceptance of the principles of this constitution, the defining of relationships, and the fact that it has led each publication to adopt a carefully drawn constitution of its own, will lead to more businesslike conduct of these activities, as well as to more effective co-operation and service to the student body.

An idea of the year's work may be given by taking up each publication in turn:

THE TECH

A year ago *The Tech* was given back into undergraduate control by the alumni, under whose management during the war period a surplus of nearly four thousand dollars was accumulated, which was established as a Trust Fund for the benefit of *The Tech*, with the Advisory Council as trustee. Volume 39 conducted the paper up to March 12, 1920, handling a budget of approximately sixteen thousand dollars. Its books are now being audited, and there will apparently be a surplus of about three hundred dollars, the disposition of which will be determined by the managing board and the Advisory Council. While the alumni subscriptions have held up fairly well there is room for improvement in this direction, and Volume 40 intends to go after them aggressively, and to make the paper of sufficient interest to the alumni to justify substantial support. A monthly publication called the *Tech Engineering News* has been established by *The Tech* during the year, and is thought to be beyond the experimental stage. It is intended to serve as a medium for more extended articles on engineering topics than *The Tech* could carry, to introduce a broadening influence into student life and to make an additional contact between the undergraduate and the older men in actual engineering practice.

Volume 40 seems to have gotten away to a good start, has a good managing board, is keeping closely in touch with the Advisory Council and appears to be on a sound financial footing.

TECHNIQUE

"Technique 1921" has had a very successful year, combining good management, good business conditions, close co-operation with the Advisory Council, and presenting as a result a very creditable book and a substantial surplus. Their books, now being audited, show a budget of over seventeen thousand dollars.

"Technique 1920," which was just closing its affairs a year ago, was less fortunate, and showed a deficit of between six and seven hundred dollars. All bills were paid, however, the loss being underwritten by members of the board. As that board had not availed itself of the Advisory Council, and as the loosely defined relations obtaining at that time had not enabled the Council to keep in touch with "Technique 1920," no responsibility for the situation was assumed by the Advisory Council. Steps have been taken, as have been shown, however, to define relations in a way which should make a similar occurrence impossible in the future. It is of interest to state at this point that informal advice from "Technique 1921" shows that it is their wish, in which they have been encouraged by the Advisory Council, to make up the deficit of the previous volume, from their surplus, to put the "Technique" office in good shape, and to establish a trust fund with the balance for the benefit of future "Techniques."

VOODOO

This is a humorous monthly which grew out of the *Woop Garoo*, and finally, in spite of opposition and slight encouragement, into its present form, which is admitted to be a distinct achievement in college publications. It has a large circulation outside as well as within the student body, and is quoted by *Life* and other authorities. While it has followed a conservative financial policy, it has invested most of its income in the publication, which has undoubtedly led largely to its success in its present form. It is distinctive, and original, and should be better known to the Alumni.

Summing up, the several publications within the scope of the Advisory Council on Undergraduate Publications appear to be in sound financial condition, and possessed of the right idea as to their opportunity to be of service to the student body and to the Institute.

Respectfully submitted,

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON UNDERGRADUATE PUBLICATIONS,

G. D'W. MARCY, *Chairman*.

REPORT OF MUSICAL CLUBS ACTIVITIES, 1919-1920

THE Advisory Committee of the Musical Clubs submits the following report for the year 1919-20.

The season has been in many ways an exceptional one and the Clubs performances have been, with one exception, a list of unbroken successes. Eleven local concerts were given in or about Boston, and in addition the customary winter and spring concerts were held.

The annual extended trip which has become the popular feature of the year's program had to be abandoned this season on account of the shortness of the vacation following the second term. Ordinarily the trip has taken place at the close of the first term, but this year the adoption of the three-term plan brought the end of the first term too early in the season to make the trip feasible. The period following the second term was too short for an extended trip and it did not seem feasible to arrange one for the spring vacation as the spring concert has always been one of the main events of Junior Week. To satisfy the wishes of the club members who had been looking forward to the trip, it was decided to give a concert at Montclair, N. J., and allow the men a day in New York. The men accordingly left on Sunday, March 14, and returned the following Wednesday. A very enjoyable affair resulted but owing to poor local support, a financial loss of \$164 was incurred. This constitutes the one disappointment of the year.

The winter concert at Hotel Somerset was unusually successful. Nearly nine hundred people filled the two ballrooms of the hotel and danced to the music of two orchestras until four A.M. Again on April 15, at the spring concert, held likewise at the Somerset, nearly five hundred people were present. At both of these events the profits were comparatively large and made the year a financial success.

It should be borne in mind that to make money in any amount is not an object of the management. Rather has it been felt that the Clubs should offer opportunities for recreation, relaxation, good fellowship and the pursuit of a pleasure which is to be highly commended.

The attention of the alumni is called to the fact that the season just closed was the thirty-fourth which the Clubs have passed through since organization. This reminds us that the Clubs is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of our activities. It is the one student organization which represents the Institute socially and should receive the loyal support of the alumni.

The extent of the Clubs activities may be better understood if it be stated that the season's expenses amounted to about \$4500, all of which was met by concert receipts. As usual, a small balance remains in the treasury for the benefit of next year's organization.

Respectfully submitted,

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MUSICAL CLUBS,
GEORGE C. RUSSELL, *Chairman*.

CORPORATION AND FACULTY CHANGES

Elections and promotions

At a meeting of the Corporation held on June 4 the following were elected term members of the Corporation to serve for five years (until June, 1925): Matthew C. Brush, Francis W. Fabyan, Franklin T. Miller.

The retiring members are Messrs. W. H. King, J. W. Rollins and Jasper Whiting, whose terms expired in March, 1920.

FACULTY PROMOTIONS

To the grade of *Professor*: Associate Professor C. W. Berry to Professor of Heat Engineering; Associate Professor H. W. Gardner to Professor of Architectural Design; Associate Professor H. W. Hayward to Professor of Materials of Engineering; Associate Professor C. L. E. Moore to Professor of Mathematics and Research Adviser for Mathematics; Associate Professor J. C. Riley to Professor of Heat Engineering.

To the grade of *Associate Professor*: Assistant Professor Edward Mueller to Associate Professor of Inorganic Chemistry; Assistant Professor J. W. Phelan to Associate Professor of Inorganic Chemistry; Assistant Professor R. E. Wilson to Associate Professor of Chemical Engineering, Director of the Research Laboratory of Applied Chemistry, beginning April 1, 1920.

To the grade of *Assistant Professor*: Instructor H. L. Bowman to Assistant Professor of Structural Engineering; Instructor Tenney L. Davis to Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry; Instructor J. J. Eames to Assistant Professor of Experimental Engineering; Instructor W. F. Jones to Assistant Professor of Structural Geology; Instructor F. R. Kneeland to Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry; Instructor C. W. Ricker to Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering.

To the grade of *Instructor*: Assistant James Holt to Instructor in Mechanical Engineering; Assistant E. F. Nelson to Instructor in Mechanical Engineering; Assistant C. L. Svenson to Instructor in Mechanical Engineering.

IMPORTANT COURSE CHANGES

Including resignations and changes of title in the Faculty

THE Executive Committee has agreed to consolidate the Department of Geology and Geological Engineering with the Department of Mining Engineering and Metallurgy, under the title "Department of Mining, Metallurgy and Geology," the consolidation to be effective for administrative purposes beginning with July 1, 1920. The personnel of the combined department is as follows: Waldemar Lindgren, William Barton Rogers, Professor of Economics Geology, in charge of the Department; Heinrich O. Hofman, Professor of Metallurgy; in charge of the Option in Metallurgy; Charles H. Warren, Professor of Mineralogy, in charge of the Course in General Science and General Engineering; Hervey W. Shimer, Associate Professor of Paleontology; Charles E. Locke, Associate Professor of Mining Engineering and Ore Dressing; Edward E. Bugbee, Assistant Professor of Assaying and Metallurgy; Carle R. Hayward, Assistant Professor of Metallurgy; William F. Jones, Assistant Professor of Structural Geology.

The Department of Drawing and Descriptive Geometry has been re-classified as a division of the Department of Architecture in charge of Professor W. H. Lawrence, the re-classification to become effective on July 1, 1920. Professor A. E. Burton has been appointed Dean of Students, and his appointment as Professor of Topographical Engineering will be continued. Professor C. H. Peabody is to retire on October 1, 1920, and the Executive Committee has conferred upon him the title of Professor Emeritus. Professor James R. Jack has been appointed Head of the Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering upon the retirement of Professor Peabody. The Executive Committee has voted that the Registrar be designated as a member of the Faculty, classified as an Associate Professor. The Committee also voted that in the future Mr. Humphreys' title be "Registrar" instead of "Registrar and Recorder."

FACULTY CHANGES

New Members (beginning October 1, 1920, unless otherwise specified): H. Monmouth Smith, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry; M. D. Hersey, Associate Professor of Properties of Matter (Department of Physics); Edward P. Warner, Associate Professor of Aeronautical Engineering; Louis J. Gillespie, Assistant Professor of Physico-Chemical Research; Walter C. Schumb, Assistant Professor of Inorganic Chemistry; Donald S. Tucker, Assistant Professor of Economics; Dustin W. Wilson, Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering and

Director of the Buffalo Station of the School of Chemical Engineering Practice, beginning June 1, 1920; Paul G. Woodward, Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering and Director of the Everett Station of the School of Chemical Engineering Practice, beginning June 15, 1920; Walter G. Whitman, Assistant Professor of Chemical Engineering and Director of the Station of the School of Chemical Engineering Practice, at Bangor, Maine, beginning July 1, 1920.

Changes in Title: J. B. Babcock, Assistant Professor of Railway Engineering; C. B. Breed, Professor of Railway and Highway Engineering; Louis Derr, Professor of Applied Optics and Photography; Henry Fay, Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Metallography; A. F. Holmes, Assistant Professor of Applied Mechanics; G. L. Hosmer, Associate Professor of Geodesy; F. G. Keyes, Associate Professor of Physico-Chemical Research, Director of the Research Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, effective as of April 13, 1920; James F. Norris, Professor of Organic Chemistry; in charge of Graduate Students in Chemistry; R. H. Smith, Assistant Professor of Machine Construction; T. H. Taft, Assistant Professor of Heat Engineering; F. S. Woods, Professor of Mathematics; in charge of Graduate Students in Mathematics.

Resignations: W. H. Walker, Director of the School of Chemical Engineering Practice, resignation as of February 1, 1920; Director of the Research Laboratory of Applied Chemistry, resignation as of April 1, 1920; E. B. Spear, Associate Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, resignation effective October 1, 1920; F. M. Gracey, Instructor in Freehand Drawing, left July 1; D. L. Webster, Assistant Professor of Physics, left September 30; Miss Louise P. Johnson, Instructor in Chemistry; F. A. Stearns, Instructor in Mechanical Engineering; Colonel A. A. Maybach, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, in charge of the Department, left March 23, 1920.

M. R. MILLER,
Secretary to the President.

PROFESSOR PEABODY RESIGNS

WITH the resignation of Professor Cecil H. Peabody, 1877, head of the department of naval architecture, the Institute loses one of the oldest men of the faculty in point of service, Professor Peabody having been a member of the instructing body for thirty-seven years, and in charge of the marine engineering course since its formation in 1883. He has been elected a member emeritus of the faculty.

Professor J. R. Jack, prominent in Scotland for his work in marine construction, will succeed Professor Peabody.

GRADUATION OF THE CLASS OF 1920

Acting president Elihu Thomson presides — abstracts of theses read — large graduating class

ON the afternoon of Friday, June 11, three hundred and ninety-nine seniors received their degrees at the Institute of Technology, when commencement exercises were held in the Walker Memorial with acting President Elihu Thomson as the principal speaker.

The exercises began with the reading of extracts from six theses of special merit, selected from as many courses. Leland D. Wilson of New Rochelle, N. Y., read excerpts from "The Development of the Port of Bridgeport," which he wrote in collaboration with John Nolen, Jr., of Cambridge, both in the civil engineering course. Hobart O. Davidson of Holland Patent, N. Y., read "The Fractional Separation of Cement by Elutriation," which he prepared with William F. Dewey of Great Barrington for the degree in mechanical engineering. "The Electrification of the Suburban Zone of the New Haven Railroad," presented by Ernest G. Bangratz of Boston, James H. Becker of Clyde, Ohio, Charles J. Farist of Cheshire, Conn., and Irwin L. Moore of Worcester, all in the course in electrical engineering, was read by Mr. Moore. Harold R. Kepner of Denver, Colo., read his thesis on "The Sewage Disposal Problem in New York City," presented for a degree in sanitary engineering. "The Electrolytic Production of Chromatase from Ferrocromium" was the subject of Raymond R. Ridgway of Freeport, Ill., a student in electrochemical engineering. "The Layout of a Small Carburetor Manufacturing Plant," written conjointly by Harland A. Gray of Oldtown, Me., and Monroe C. Shakespeare of Kalamazoo, Mich., of the course in engineering administration, was read by the former.

After Professor Thomson's address, tribute was paid to the seven men of the class of 1920 on the Institute's roll of honor for the spirit with which they sacrificed themselves for their country. They are: Francis P. Breck of Boston; Halmer C. Chidsey of Windsor, Conn.; William K. B. Emerson, Jr., of New York City; William R. Handy of Manville, R. I.; T. Cushman Nathan of Newton Center; Gordon Stewart of Brookline; Ermond A. Taylor of Greenwich, Conn.

Diplomas were then presented to the seniors, Prof. Henry P. Talbot, chairman of the executive committee, presenting the candidates for doctors' and masters' degrees.

As a result of balloting by the class, it has been announced that Kenneth F. Akers of Brookline, vice-president and first marshal, has been chosen the permanent class secretary. No permanent president was elected. The seniors have presented Technology with a large framed

portrait of the late President Richard C. Maclaurin, as a fitting tribute to the one man responsible for the monumental "white city on the Charles," in which this year's class is the first to have spent four years.

The graduating class was particularly fortunate in securing as its speaker Dr. Elihu Thomson, of the General Electric Company, and acting president of the Institute. His address to the graduates was full of the fruits of his successful experience of many years in invention and research.

Professor Thomson, in his address, traced the growth of the Institute through the days of its three great presidents, William Barton Rogers, the founder, Francis Amasa Walker and Richard Cockburn Maclaurin. He told of his connection with this struggling technical school thirty-five years ago under Professor Emeritus Charles R. Cross of the physics department, before electrical engineering had been recognized as a profession. He gave many of his experiences as a member of the executive committee of the corporation for the past thirty years.

Speaking of the loyal sons of Technology who gave their lives in the world war Dr. Thomson urged the graduates to be thoroughly prepared for the utmost service to their country. He said, "Let it never be forgotten that so long as there exists on earth a nation that can or will arm itself and educate its people for years for war upon its peaceful neighbors, armed preparedness must be the rule whether we like it or not. The unexampled sacrifice of life, the torture and suffering, loss of treasure and enormous destruction of the world's resources we have witnessed in the past few years must not have been in vain."

Professor Thomson emphasized the value of accuracy, truth, terseness, brevity and power of expressing thoughts clearly in the profession of engineering, which he termed "science applied to useful purposes." A good imagination, tempered by discretion, placing ideals high, and the ability to meet adversity bravely are characteristics of great significance to the technical man of today. Dr. Thomson also advised the graduates to interest themselves in subjects other than their chosen work. He pointed out the increasing importance of the engineer in matters politic, stating that "the engineer is more than ever needed as a guide in national affairs."

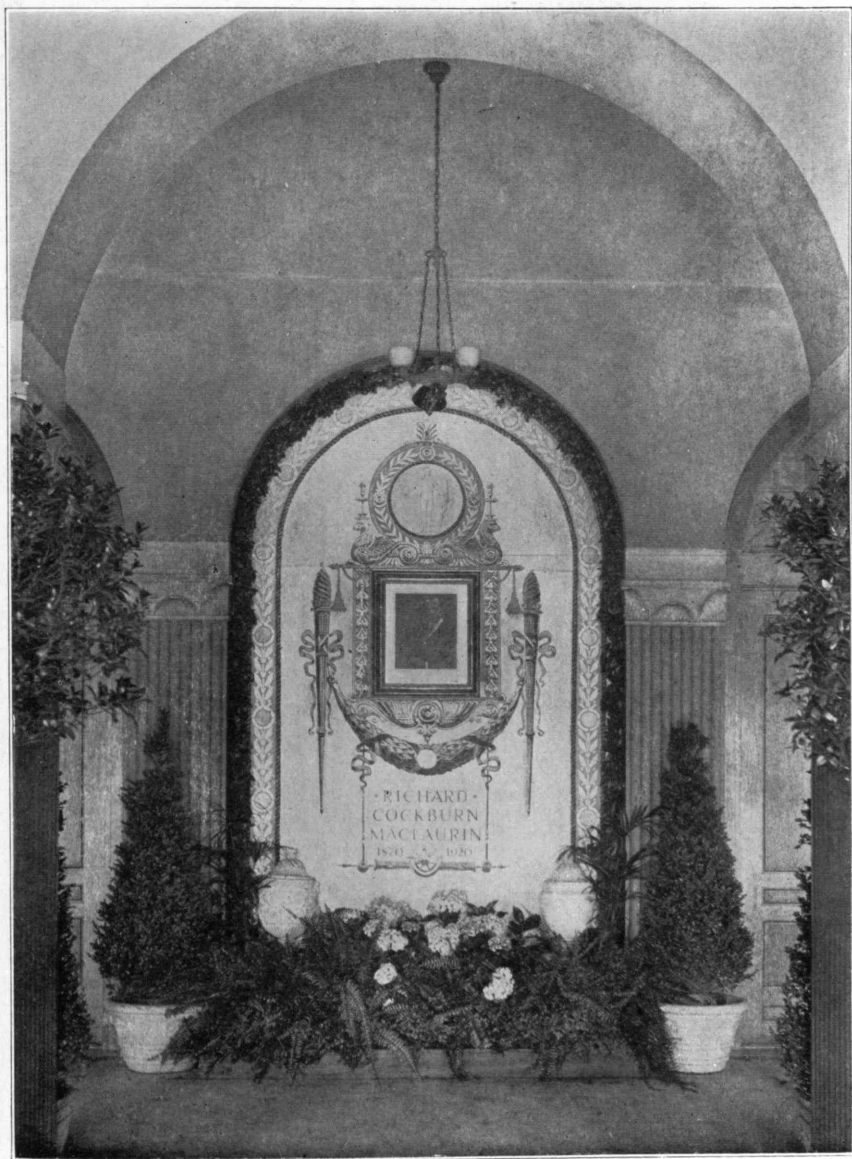
Of especial interest were the speaker's concluding words upon invention.

"Before I conclude I am tempted to say a few words about the quality of 'originality.' Some untrained and uninformed minds possess this attribute in a considerable degree. Unless tempered by sound judgment, sense of proportion and adequate knowledge, the results may be erratic. The so-called 'crank' may be quite original in his ideas. There are inventions even in business methods, good, bad and indifferent, according to the type of mind from which they emanate. Invention, however, in the engineering sense involves originality; but not that alone, if the results are to be of value. There is imagination more or less fertile, but with it a knowledge of what has been done

before, carried perhaps by the memory, together with a sense of the present or prospective needs in art or industry. Necessity is not always the mother of invention. It may be prevision. As to value in invention, it is often said and said truly that ideas are cheap, but those which are really novel, and which will bear the cost of developing them so as to return value for the effort involved, are rare. Not all apparently good ideas, even if new, are valuable or capable of commercial development.

"I speak thus of invention from a long and varied experience. As young, enthusiastic engineers, some of you may be led, sooner or later, into that field. It is a fascinating field, but there are many disillusionments; and as is the case with other pioneer work of blazing new trails, it is not always without great hardships. Shall an invention be patented, or donated to the public freely? I have known some well-meaning scientific men to look askance at the patenting of inventions, as if it were a rather selfish and ungracious act, essentially unworthy. The answer is very simple. Publish an invention freely, and it will almost surely die from lack of interest in its development. It will not be developed, and the world will not be benefited. Patent it, and if valuable, it will be taken up, developed into a business under the patent, and the world will reap the advantage. Incidentally the original worker may be encouraged to further effort, and so supported in it as to devote to origination or invention at least a portion of his life's work, a manifest benefit to the world, if his ideas lead to production and general welfare. I assure you that there is an enduring satisfaction in having been the means, even in a limited degree, of providing lucrative employment for hundreds if not thousands of men. And this is the privilege of the engineer. Pioneer work of development and exploitation often demands large expenditure. We may note an instance of this in the production by Collidge of drawn wire from the normally hard and brittle metal tungsten; a very costly development which is now universally applied in the modern incandescent lamps, with the consequent saving of millions of tons of coal annually.

"In conclusion, allow me to congratulate the graduating body on entering fields of work which under normal conditions undergo continual extension. Whatever form your activities take, you will find much to do. The world needs the work of the trained engineer, the builder of structures, the administrators. You have yet to gain experience in the actual work and practice of your profession. You have been given the foundation on which to build. There has never been a time of more need for constructive ability. Our prodigal nation, and there is none more prodigal, needs the lessons of conservation, including harboring of resources, effectiveness of labor and of effort generally. Our practice in numerous instances are in direct contradiction thereto. There is too much lost motion, too much waste in our affairs. The engineer, whose training is directed to getting results with the least waste of time and energy, must help to bring the same principles into effect in the body politic. He is more than ever needed as a guide in national affairs. That man is not wise who does not consult the expert



DR. MACLAURIN'S PORTRAIT

Senior Class Gift Made a Shrine for the Reunion

in matters demanding special information not possessed by himself. An engineer should also be an example of a broad-minded citizen, interesting himself in all such activities as conduce to the welfare of his country and its people and the world."

DR. MACLAURIN'S PICTURE

Gift of Class of 1920 to Technology will be placed in lobby of Walker Memorial outside main hall

THE lobby of Walker Memorial, directly outside the entrance to the main dining hall, has been selected as the place for the picture of Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin which the graduating class this year presented to the Institute as the class gift.

The picture was tendered to the Institute on Class Day. Hobart O. Davidson, '20, of Holland Patent, N. Y., as class orator, made the speech of presentation, and Reginald H. Smithwick, president of the Class of 1921 and chairman of the Institute Committee, accepted on behalf of the Institute.

It was Davidson's idea, as he put it in his speech on Class Day, that the picture should be hung in such a place that it would serve as an inspiration to those executives who follow Dr. Maclaurin and to the faculty, and also serve to acquaint future generations of students with the man who made the present Technology buildings possible.

GRADUATES OF 1920

NOTICE: This number of the REVIEW is being sent to graduates, who, by virtue of their degree are members of the Alumni Association. They will receive the REVIEW for the balance of the year free; their first quarterly dues, \$3, should be sent to Walter Humphreys, secretary, in January for the year 1921. Non-graduates may become regular members of the Alumni Association by applying for membership on the blank which will be sent them and sending \$3 to Walter Humphreys, secretary. Those who apply now will receive the REVIEW free until January 1; the \$3 pays for dues and subscription to the REVIEW for 1921. In order to be sure of the REVIEW send in your \$3 now and ask for a membership application blank.

The following received the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy:

James A. Beattie	Louisville, Ky.
Ming Chow	Shanghai, China.
George Hanson	Dugald, Manitoba
Charles E. Ruby	Louisville, Ky.
Yu Liang Yeh	Hong Kong, China

The following received the Degree of Doctor of Science:

Frederick A. Brooks	Urbana, Ill.
William M. Davy	Brookline, Mass.
Fredrik Hurum	Christiania, Norway

The following received the Degree of Master of Science:

Aksel P. Andersen	N. Odalen, Norway
Robert N. S. Baker	Washington, D. C.
Henry H. Blau	Dayton, O.
Wilbur S. Burbank	Amesbury, Mass.
Lincoln B. Chambers	Corvallis, Ore.
Wei Y. Chiu	Wusih, China
Edward L. Cochrane	Boston, Mass.
Roger B. Colton	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stanley R. Cummings	Wollaston, Mass.
Albert W. Demmler	Pittsburgh, Pa.
William L. Dennen	Gloucester, Mass.
Joseph N. Donahue	Notre Dame, Ind.
Sydney E. Dudley	Laramie, Wyo.
Fred M. Earle	Newtonville, Mass.
Edward Ellsberg	Washington, D. C.
John J. Falkenberg	Kansas City, Mo.
Robert W. Ferrell	Brookline, Mass.
Donald M. Ferris	Harbor Beach, Mich.
John I. Hale	Johnson City, Tenn.
Stuart J. Hayes	Everett, Mass.
Russell S. Hitchcock	Cambridge, Mass.
Frank C. Hoyt	Chicago, Ill.
Joseph Kaufman	Dorchester, Mass.
Claude O. Kell	Cambridge, Mass.
Witold Kosicki	Kiev, Russia
Shee M. Li	Chekiang, China
Joseph L. McGuigan	Oklahoma City, Okla.
George C. Manning	Washington, D. C.
Adrian C. Marron	Denver, Colo.

Charles B. Meyer
 Arthur C. Miles
 Charles J. Muller
 Gordon W. Nelson
 William Nelson
 Walter B. Neumann
 Charles F. Osborn
 Frederick W. Pennoyer
 Melville W. Powers
 Blythe M. Reynolds
 Donald Royce
 Charles T. Van Dusen
 Robert H. Van Volkenburgh
 Joshua C. Whetzel
 Walter G. Whitman
 Howard J. Williams
 Roland Woodward, Jr.
 Igor N. Zavarine

Brookline, Mass.
 Denver, Colo.
 New York, N. Y.
 New York, N. Y.
 Washington, D. C.
 New York, N. Y.
 St. Joseph, Mo.
 East Orange, N. J.
 Boston, Mass.
 Pottsdam, N. Y.
 Alma, Mich.
 Detroit, Mich.
 Detroit, Mich.
 Martinsburg, W. Va.
 Sharon, Mass.
 Kingston, Ontario
 Wilmington, Del.
 Weliki, Russia

The following received the Degree of Bachelor of Science:

John M. Abrams
 Kenneth F. Akers
 Carleton E. Alexander
 Lawrence, H. Allen
 George W. Anderson
 Sergius Antoufieff
 Valborg A. Aschehoug
 Arthur C. Atwater
 Segundo H. Ayala
 Frank M. Babbitt (As of Class of '19)
 Roland G. Baker
 Elbert H. Bancker (As of Class of '18)
 Ernest G. Bangratz
 William N. Barron
 John R. Bartholomew
 Julio Bascunan
 Clarence W. Bates
 Herbert F. Bates
 Walter J. Beadle (As of Class of '18)
 Karl D. Bean
 Leo E. Beaulieu
 James H. Becker
 Minor M. Beckett
 Louis B. Bender
 Harold H. Bennet
 Paul M. Berko
 Franklin A. Bermingham (As of Class of '19)
 Harold W. Bibber
 Franklin H. Blackmer
 Carleton W. Blanchard (As of Class of '18)
 Henry M. Blank (As of Class of '19)
 Roderic M. Blood (As of Class of '19)
 Harold N. Blount (As of Class of '18)
 Frederick W. Boley
 Ralph D. Booth
 Frederick C. Bowditch, Jr.
 Harold G. Bower
 Laurance E. Boyden
 Will W. Boyer

Butler, Pa.
 Brookline, Mass.
 St. Albans, Vt.
 Attleboro, Mass.
 Dorchester, Mass.
 Petrograd, Russia
 Fredrikshald, Norway
 Newburyport, Mass.
 Ecuador, South America
 Fairhaven, Mass.
 Phoenix, Ariz.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Boston, Mass.
 Springfield, Mass.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Santiago, Chile
 Medford, Mass.
 Brockton, Mass.
 Lima, N. Y.
 Boston, Mass.
 Holyoke, Mass.
 Clyde, O.
 Hamilton, O.
 Boston, Mass.
 Denver, Colo.
 Lynn, Mass.
 Allston, Mass.
 Gloucester, Mass.
 Melrose, Mass.
 Abington, Mass.
 Glen Ridge, N. J.
 Newton Center, Mass.
 Everett, Mass.
 Boston, Mass.
 Methuen, Mass.
 Brookline, Mass.
 Pasadena, Calif.
 Brookline, Mass.
 Portland, Ore.

Frank L. Bradley	Everett, Mass.
Robert I. Bradley	Allston, Mass.
Stanley B. Bragdon	Westbrook, Me.
Edward M. Brickett	Lynn, Mass.
Adin A. Brown	Taunton, Mass.
David P. Brown	Bethlehem, Pa.
George I. Brown	Auburn, Me.
Philip S. Brown	Salem, Mass.
Dorothea D. Brownell	Portsmouth, N. H.
Douglas R. Buchanan (As of Class of '18)	North Adams, Mass.
Harold Bugbee	Boston, Mass.
James M. Bugbee (As of Class of '18)	Boston, Mass.
Percy Bugbee	Boston, Mass.
Francis J. Bunker	Belmont, Mass.
Alan W. Burke	Pittsfield, Mass.
Arthur E. Burke (As of Class of '18)	Watertown, Mass.
Ralph J. Bushee (As of Class of '18)	Newburyport, Mass.
Philip J. Byrne, Jr.	Dorchester, Mass.
Harold B. Caldwell	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Edwin J. Cameron (As of Class of '18)	Cambridge, Mass.
Oswald Cammann, Jr.	Pittsfield, Mass.
Charles D. Carleton	New York, N. Y.
Carl E. Carlson	Hartford, Conn.
John E. Cassidy (As of Class of '19)	Roxbury, Mass.
Warren L. Chaffin	East Dedham, Mass.
Ming-Cheng Chou	Shanghai, China
Ki K. Chun	Shanghai, China
Bradford J. Clark	Hartford, Conn.
Eugene K. Clark	Ashland, Mass.
James L. Clark	Newton, Mass.
Myron H. Clark	Concord, Mass.
William J. Clarke	Cambridge, Mass.
John W. Clarkson	Newburyport, Mass.
Henry C. Clayton	Canton, Mass.
Archie P. Cochran	Louisville, Ky.
Clarence Cochrane	Melrose, Mass.
Howarth C. Collins	Norwich, Conn.
Henry R. Couch	Charleston, W. Va.
Edward J. Coughlin	Maynard, Mass.
Edward Cousins	Chicopee, Mass.
John H. Coyle	Hartford, Conn.
Gorham L. Cross	Utica, N. Y.
George H. Cutter	Boston, Mass.
Hobart O. Davidson	Holland Patent, N. Y.
Kenneth S. M. Davidson (As of Class of '19)	Buffalo, N. Y.
Norman Dawson (As of Class of '18)	Needham Heights, Mass.
Harmon B. Deal	Cape Girardeau, Mo.
George F. Des Marais	Boston, Mass.
Paul A. deMars (As of Class of '17)	Lawrence, Mass.
John De Meulenaer	South Boston, Mass.
William F. Dewey	Great Barrington, Mass.
Harold E. Dimmick (As of Class of '19)	Westfield, N. Y.
Foster P. Doane, Jr.	Arlington Heights, Mass.
Albion N. Doe	San Francisco, Calif.
Arthur L. Dopmeyer	Cleveland, O.
Herbert R. Dorr	Dalton, Pa.
Donald L. Dowling	Ridgewood, N. J.
Hugh P. Duffill	Somerville, Mass.
Albert V. Dumas	St. Casimer, Quebec
Freeman H. Dyke	New York, N. Y.

Harold P. Etter	Alameda, Calif.
Earle C. Fairbrother	Toronto, Ontario.
Robert L. Falkenberg (As of Class of '19)	Boston, Mass.
Charles J. Farist (As of Class of '19)	Cheshire, Conn.
Edward S. Farrow, Jr.	Asbury Park, N. J.
Herbert M. Federhen	Allston, Mass.
Frederick C. Fischer	Baltimore, Md.
David L. Fiske	Exeter, N. H.
Thomas S. Fogarty (As of Class of '18)	Plymouth, Mass.
Florence Fogler	Billings, Mont.
William C. Forbes	Manchester, N. H.
Karl L. Ford (As of Class of '18)	Salem, Mass.
Henry O. Forest	North Andover, Mass.
Jerome J. Franck	Brookline, Mass.
Stanley H. Franklin (As of Class of '18)	Providence, R. I.
Simon Freed	Paterson, N. J.
Grant K. French	Lowell, Mass.
Senichi Fujimura	Tokyo, Japan
John R. Fuller (As of Class of '18)	Canaan, Conn.
Frederick L. Gammage, Jr. (As of Class of '19)	Pawling, N. Y.
Raymond R. Gauger (As of Class of '17)	St. Paul, Minn.
Richard H. Gee	Fall River, Mass.
Edward Germain, Jr.	Valparaiso, Chile
Thomas M. Gibbons (As of Class of '19)	Milton, Mass.
James W. Gibson (As of Class of '19)	West Newton, Mass.
Leland W. Gilliatt	East Lynn, Mass.
Alfred T. Glassett	Brighton, Mass.
Everett C. Glover	South Easton, Mass.
Carlos Godino (As of Class of '18)	New York, N. Y.
Joel A. Goldthwait	Cambridge, Mass.
Edward W. Gore (As of Class of '18)	West Medford, Mass.
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Heland J. Green	Lowell, Mass.
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Bennett M. Groisser	Roxbury, Mass.
Philip E. Haebler	New York, N. Y.
Alfred Hand	Scranton, Pa.
Louis Harris	New London, Conn.
James Harrop	New Bedford, Mass.
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Charles G. Hart	Brighton, Mass.
Theron F. Harvey	Gloucester, Mass.
Henry C. Haskell	Brunswick, Me.
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Henry W. Hills	Everett, Mass.
Townsend H. Hingston	Wollaston, Mass.
Richard S. Holmgren (As of Class of '19)	East Lynn, Mass.
William T. Honiss	Hartford, Conn.
Frank H. Hopkins (As of Class of '18)	Rockland, Mass.
Frederick J. Hopkinson (As of Class of '19)	Dayton, O.
Augustus S. Houghton	Tarrytown, N. Y.
Homer V. Howes	West Lynn, Mass.
Franklin B. Hunt	Swampscott, Mass.
Frederick L. Hunter, Jr.	Canaan, Conn.

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 Robert Insley (As of Class of '19)
 James C. Irwin, Jr. (As of Class of '18)
 William S. Johnson
 Harry J. Kahn
 Leo D. Kahn
 David J. Kaplan
 John Keats
 Bedros Kemkemian
 Harold R. Kepner
 Donald B. Kimball
 Archibald H. Kinghorn, Jr.
 Charles H. Klingler
 Robert T. Knapp
 Merrill B. Knox
 Pierre F. Lavedan
 Frank W. Lawton
 Carl H. Leander
 Yuan Lee
 Malcolm B. Lees
 Henry M. Levy
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 Arthur S. Littlefield
 Francisco Lobos
 John W. Logan, Jr.
 Erskine D. Lord
 Milton A. Loucks (As of Class of '19)
 Wen S. Lu
 John Lucas
 Olvin G. Lufkin (As of Class of '18)
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 Paul A. McGreenery (As of Class of '18)
 Malcolm R. McKinley (As of Class of '19)
 William R. Macleod (As of Class of '18)
 Robert B. MacMullin (As of Class of '19)
 Joe R. Mahan
 Marcial E. Martinez
 Henry P. Massey
 Medwin Matthews
 Francis L. Mead
 William E. Meissner
 Arthur G. Merriman
 Alden W. Miller
 Robert A. Miller
 Robert W. Mitchell
 Edward H. Moffatt (As of Class of '18)
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 Charles C. Moore, Jr.
 Irwin L. Moore
 George B. Morgan
 Roger G. Moss crop
 William Moy-Ding
 Edwin B. Murdough
 Harold J. Murray
 Joshua Musnitsky
 Henry L. Nash
 East Lynn, Mass.
 Port Arthur, Tex.
 Nanuet, N. Y.
 Newtonville, Mass.
 Newburyport, Mass.
 New York, N. Y.
 Dorchester, Mass.
 New York, N. Y.
 Milwaukee, Wis.
 Cairo, Egypt
 Denver, Colo.
 Washington, D. C.
 Lawrence, Mass.
 Milwaukee, Wis.
 Pasadena, Calif.
 Chicago, Ill.
 New Orleans, La.
 Fort Meade, So. Dak.
 Quincy, Mass.
 Canton, China
 Leominster, Mass.
 Roxbury, Mass.
 Swampscott, Mass.
 Chelsea, Mass.
 Peabody, Mass.
 Santiago, Chile
 Bala, Pa.
 Lawrence, Mass.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Fuchow, China
 East Lynn, Mass.
 Arlington, Mass.
 Syracuse, N. Y.
 Fall River, Mass.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Lowell, Mass.
 Lowell, Mass.
 New York, N. Y.
 Independence, Kan.
 Santiago, Chile
 Brookline, Mass.
 Andover, Mass.
 Forest Hills, Mass.
 West Hobken, N. J.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Medford, Mass.
 Campello, Mass.
 Taunton, Mass.
 Woodstock, Ontario
 Arlington, Mass.
 Cienfuegos, Cuba
 San Francisco, Calif.
 Worcester, Mass.
 Greenville, Tex.
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Boston, Mass.
 Greenville, Tex.
 Brockton, Mass.
 Manchester, N. H.
 Cambridge, Mass.

Eugene A. Nebolsine
 Rostislav Nebolsine
 Kenneth C. Newhall
 Alexander A. Nikitin
 John Nolen, Jr.
 Thomas M. Orchard
 Antonio Ortiz Del Toro
 William R. Osgood (As of Class of '19)
 Grafton R. Owens
 Jose A. Padilla Vega
 Ming H. Pai
 Donald B. Parkinson (As of Class of '18)
 Solomon M. Passell
 David L. Patten
 Joseph K. Pearson (As of Class of '18)
 Fred E. Pelton
 Methodi E. Perepelkin
 Elliott R. Perkins
 Alfred W. Peterson
 Carl W. Phelps (As of Class of '19)
 Earle R. Pickett (As of Class of '18)
 Moses B. Pike
 Bernard O. Pinkham (As of Class of '18)
 Jose Piza Geigel
 Robert B. Pollock
 Garnet H. Porter (As of Class of '18)
 Kenneth E. Pote (As of Class of '18)
 William H. Preston
 John C. Purves
 Arthur H. Radasch
 Charles H. Reed
 Raymond C. Reese
 Frank P. Reynolds (As of Class of '19)
 Stanley C. Reynolds
 Raymond R. Ridgway
 Robert E. Robillard
 Jesse A. Rogers, Jr. (As of Class of '17)
 John W. Rogers (As of Class of '19)
 Edward Rolle
 Kenneth J. Roman
 Edwin F. Rossman (As of Class of '18)
 George E. Rowe
 Samuel Rutenberg
 Raymond B. Sandiford
 James C. Sansberry (As of Class of '19)
 Edward E. Saunders (As of Class of '19)
 Albert F. Sawyer (As of Class of '18)
 Samuel Schenberg
 William H. Schimmelpfennig
 Edward E. Scofield (As of Class of '19)
 James H. Scott, Jr.
 Elias K. Sehagian
 Monroe Shakespeare
 Paul D. Sheeline (As of Class of '19)
 Abraham E. Shlager
 Max Shlager
 Hampton F. Shirer (As of Class of '18)
 Edward A. Sidman (As of Class of '18)
 Henry S. Simms
 Roy M. Simpson (As of Class of '18)

Brookline, Mass.
 Brookline, Mass.
 Lynn, Mass.
 Moscow, Russia
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Carbondale, Pa.
 Ponce, Porto Rico
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Manchester, Mass.
 Tegucigalpa, Honduras, C. A.
 Shanghai, China
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 Cleveland, O.
 Brighton, Mass.
 Lawrence, Mass.
 Washington, D. C.
 Russia
 Arlington, Mass.
 Sewickley, Pa.
 Springfield, Mass.
 Georgetown, Mass.
 Lubec, Me.
 Roxbury, Mass.
 San Juan, Porto Rico
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Westfield, N. J.
 Swampscott, Mass.
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Springfield, Mass.
 Lakewood, O.
 Pittsfield, Mass.
 Malden, Mass.
 Boston, Mass.
 Freeport, Ill.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Newton, Mass.
 Washington, Pa.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Brookline, Mass.
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Fall River, Mass.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Anderson, Ind.
 Alfred, N. Y.
 Haverhill, Mass.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Savannah, Ga.
 Oconto, Wis.
 Richmond, Va.
 Kesirig, Armenia
 Kalamazoo, Mich.
 San Francisco, Calif.
 Boston, Mass.
 Malden, Mass.
 Boston, Mass.
 Dorchester, Mass.
 Ipswich, Mass.
 West Somerville, Mass.

- Eugene W. Sloan
 Harold F. Smiddy
 Edgar R. Smith (As of Class of '19)
 Granville B. Smith (As of Class of '18)
 Hosea H. Smith
 Frederic H. Smyser
 Carl R. Soderberg
 Ralph B. Spencer
 Adolph F. Spiehler
 Frederick C. Spooner (As of Class of '19)
 Creighton B. Stanwood
 Edward Stark
 Henry C. Stephens (As of Class of '18)
 Carlos A. Stowhas
 Edmund C. Sullivan
 Robert L. Sumwalt
 Yun H. Sun
 Horace G. Swan (As of Class of '18)
 George W. Swift
 Clarence M. Syner
 Gavin R. Taylor
 Merritt H. Taylor
 Louis G. L. Thomas
 Brainerd A. Thresher
 Robert W. Tirrell
 Robert J. Tobin
 Frank A. Travers (As of Class of '19)
 Ralph E. Tribou (As of Class of '19)
 Feng C. Tsu
 William H. Turner (As of Class of '18)
 Howell N. Tyson
 Edward T. VanDeusen
 Howard R. Wade (As of Class of '18)
 George Walmsley
 Han C. Wang
 Donald D. Warner (As of Class of '18)
 Robert P. Warriner
 Earle F. Watts
 Tsen Fu Wei
 Leo Weinberg
 Franklin H. Wells (As of Class of '19)
 Scott H. Wells
 David Wexler
 Laurence E. Weymouth
 Murray M. Whitaker (As of Class of '19)
 George R. White (As of Class of '18)
 Kenneth B. White
 Ernest P. Whitehead
 Amory L. Williams (As of Class of '18)
 Charles T. Wilson
 George A. Wilson
 Leland D. Wilson
 Walter L. Winant
 Holley S. Winkfield (As of Class of '19)
 Alexis R. Wiren
 Harrison L. Wirt
 James J. Wolfson
 Louis F. Woodruff, 2d (As of Class of '19)
 Cheng-Hsun Yang
 Soa L. Yang
 Salt Lake City, Utah
 Fayville, Mass.
 Wilmington, Del.
 New York, N. Y.
 New Bedford, Mass.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Ulfohamm, Sweden
 Brockton, Mass.
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Cambridge, Mass.
 Portland, Me.
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Wheeling, W. Va.
 Valparaiso, Chile
 Lowell, Mass.
 Lewes, Del.
 Kiangsu, China
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Taunton, Mass.
 Taunton, Mass.
 Methuen, Mass.
 Wayne, Pa.
 Chicago, Ill.
 Dayton, O.
 Brockton, Mass.
 West Haven, Conn.
 Haverhill, Mass.
 Montello, Mass.
 Che-kiang, China
 Waverley, Mass.
 Pasadena, Calif.
 Pasadena, Calif.
 Somerville, Mass.
 New Bedford, Mass.
 Peking, China
 Swampscott, Mass.
 Bethlehem, Pa.
 Quincy, Mass.
 Shanghai, China
 Kimberly, South Africa
 Winthrop, Mass.
 Portland, Ore.
 Fall River, Mass.
 Dexter, Me.
 Hamilton, O.
 Steelton, Pa.
 Morrisville, Pa.
 Worcester, Mass.
 Woodstock, Vt.
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Newburyport, Mass.
 New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Winter Hill, Mass.
 Petrograd, Russia
 Brookline, Mass.
 Winthrop, Mass.
 Columbus, Ga.
 Changsha, China
 Szechuen, China

Jacob Young
Philip L. Young
Alfredo De Zubiria S.
Fred E. Zurwelle

Winthrop, Mass.
Louisville, Ky,
Cartagena, Colombia
East St. Louis, Ill.

“DON'T THRED ON THE TAIL OF ME COAT”

Spanish novelist's reference to the engineer is resented

“SIR—Judging from the articles by V. Blasco Ibañez, now running in the daily press, the civil engineer, as in many parts of this country, is not held in very high esteem in Mexico. Note the reference to Bonillas, a one-time candidate for president: “Later, he studied engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His record as a fighting man, however, was not brilliant. He even failed to become a general. He merely served as an *engineer*, marching in the rear of the revolutionary army with the obscure civilians, who looked after the administrative affairs of the régime.”

Again: “The defects of the *engineer*, Bonillas”; “What the *engineer* Bonillas lacks”; and “The obscure Mexican-American *engineer*, converted by the revolution into a diplomatic agent.”

Had it not been for engineering talent like that of A. A. Robinson, Rudolph Fink, Howard Schuyler, Andrew Talcott, Sigismund Low and other well-known engineers, Señor Ibañez would not be touring Mexico in luxurious and palatial Pullmans, but instead “hoofing it” or traveling astride of that well-known transportation agency, the Mexican burro.

EMILE, LOW,
From the *Engineering News*.

PRESIDENT ELIOT AND M. I. T.

The following reminiscences, given by President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard before the Faculty Club of Technology on April 13, are of especial historical interest and value, inasmuch as they give an intimate picture of the Institute and its founders during its first years by perhaps the most distinguished member of the school's first Faculty.

YOUR chairman has indicated to me that you would be interested in hearing how I became a member of the first Faculty of the Institute. It is rather a long story but I will make it as short as I can. As I look back upon it, it has distinctly interesting and picturesque features.

In 1861 I was ordered by the Corporation of Harvard, the President and Fellows as it is called, to take charge of the only chemical laboratory the University owned; and I remained in charge of that laboratory for two years, — the first two years of the Civil War, '61-'63.

Now, in the first place, all the students in the school were what we should now call special students. There was no general course of instruction whatever in the Lawrence Scientific School. There were three distinct departments, chemistry, engineering and natural history, in which the individual professors received students. The admission requirements to those three courses were very easy, hardly anything in fact in natural history, a little more in engineering, because the first course in that subject required some knowledge of elementary mathematics, and in chemistry very slight.

In my teaching in that laboratory, nine-tenths of my work was teaching individual students by the laboratory method. I made myself familiar with the resources and accounts of the school and with the administration and discipline of all three of its departments. Before I had been a month in charge of the Chemistry Department, I saw clearly the need of a general course of instruction in the Lawrence Scientific School as a whole. I laid out a plan for such a course with a tabular view of the exercises in the first and second years. In order to reinforce the Faculty of the school as advocates of the instruction that I wanted to see offered, I procured the enlargement of the Overseers' Committee to visit the Lawrence Scientific School, which had been decidedly inactive. One of the new members was Professor William B. Rogers, for whom I had conceived a great admiration because of the addresses I had heard him give before the "Thursday Evening Club" of Boston, a very useful private society, then as now, made up of well-selected scientists, men of letters, business men and professional men. Professor Rogers was the president of this society for some years, and at almost every meeting he made some address. It was always clear, concise, persuasive, and attractive in the highest degree.

At a meeting of the committee called in the academic year 1861-62 to visit the school and confer with its teachers, I presented my plan for a general course of instruction in the Scientific School. Professor Rogers listened to my statement carefully. I saw he was interested as I read it. He asked me for the paper, and read it carefully; and when the meeting adjourned he came to me and said, "That is a good scheme of yours for a general course in the Lawrence Scientific School, or anywhere else."

Afterwards I looked back to this remark as containing a possible explanation of his inviting me to become a member of the first Faculty of the Institute, an invitation which reached me about three years later when I was temporarily in Vienna. I had then been in Europe nearly two years. I went to Europe because I could not possibly endure continuing to teach in Cambridge or anywhere else in the country while the Civil War was going on.

In June, 1863, I received through Professor James Russell Lowell an invitation from Governor Andrew, who commissioned all the Massachusetts officers in the Civil War, to become lieutenant-colonel in a regiment of cavalry which was just being raised in Massachusetts. Now, I had been an officer in the drill club of Harvard College from the time the war broke out, and moreover, I was very fond of horses and of riding. It was the most attractive proposition that could have been made to me, and I was disposed to accept it on the spot; but Professor Lowell told me that I had better think the thing over; that it was an important decision; and he felt some doubt whether I had any right to accept it. So I took it into consideration, and tried again to get spectacles which would give me natural vision. I was very near-sighted; and to this day I have never been able to find spectacles that would give me anything like natural vision. This physical defect had cut me off from many sports and manual occupations, and from quick recognition and responsiveness in much human intercourse. On reflection I came to fear that I could not command cavalry successfully, because I could not see well enough to direct the rapid movements that are expected of mounted troops. I should not be able to see what the country was like in front of me. Then I was forced to take up the family conditions. My wife had two young children at the time, and I was their support. My mother was a recent widow, and had lost her property with my father's in the panic of 1857. I was her only son. My wife's mother was also a widow, and she had often told me that she wanted my help in bringing up her two boys. I was not drafted, only offered a commission. These considerations led me to decline, through Mr. Lowell, Governor Andrew's invitation.

This decision made urgent another. I had just lost all connection with Harvard University which I had served as tutor and assistant-professor for nine years. Should I persist in the profession of teaching? Having decided to do so — with the cordial approbation of the three families most nearly concerned — I asked myself how I could best prepare myself for ultimate success in that profession. The answer

was — study two years in Europe, first, chemistry, and secondly, educational administration.

Fortunately for me my grandfather Lyman had given into the keeping of my father as trustee a few thousand dollars for my benefit, the only provision of that kind he made for a grandchild. My father had invested it carefully, and one of his investments was — I am going into these details because they are directly connected with my becoming a member of the first Faculty of the Institute of Technology — twenty shares of stock in the Suffolk Bank of Boston, which at that day exercised in a part of New England a kind of function resembling that of the reserve banks today. It kept deposits for many of the country banks in Massachusetts and some adjoining regions, and for some of the Boston banks; in fact it exercised a considerable influence in New England banking. As security in that kind of function, the Suffolk Bank had bought a great deal of gold, very much more gold than an ordinary bank in Massachusetts was expected to keep, or ever did keep at that period. They had this gold when the war broke out. They held it for more than a year, but when it appeared that the country was going into the paper money business for a long time, and when gold had risen much in price, the Suffolk Bank sold all the gold it had. This decision resulted in a dividend to stockholders of one hundred per cent [*Laughter*]; and that was the way I was enabled to go to Europe in 1863 with my family, meaning to stay there two years.

I learned afterwards through family friends that Professor Rogers approved my sticking to the profession of teaching and also of my plans for study in Europe.

I stayed nine months in France — mostly in Paris — and five months in Marburg, Kurhessen, in Professor Kolbe's laboratory, and spent the rest of the time in slow travel from place to place where I could pursue the subjects I had in view. Within the two years I visited all the chief universities and technical schools in Europe and studied their organization and methods, and also examined the secondary school methods of Great Britain, France, and Germany. Letters which Professor Asa Gray of Harvard gave me to his botanical friends in Europe provided for me at many places unusual opportunities and privileges.

In April, 1865, I was standing with Mrs. Eliot on the floor of the Sistine Chapel in Rome with a great crowd of worshipers, when another American, whom I had met once or twice in the street, edged his way to me and said, "Lincoln has been assassinated." The shock was terrible, and I feel it again now.

That very day I received a letter from a member of the Harvard Corporation who had known about my administration of the chemical laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School for two years, and who had approved my action there. This letter offered me the superintendency of the Merrimac Mills in Lowell, at a salary of five thousand dollars, which was almost double the salary of any college professor

in those days. Five thousand dollars a year and the best house in Lowell in the handsomest grounds was the proposal. It was an additional inducement that chemistry had many applications in the Merrimac Mills. My wife and I discussed the friendly letter seriously, but without visible signs of pleasure or satisfaction. After a day or two we decided to decline the complimentary business proposal, and to stick to the profession of teaching. I have been thankful ever since that my wife and I had the sense to come to that conclusion.

Two months later when we had pursued our travels as far as Vienna, and I was studying the famous professional and technical schools there under very favorable auspices, there arrived a letter from Professor William B. Rogers in which he offered me a professorship in the Institute of Technology, at a salary of two thousand dollars to begin the following September. After a little correspondence with Professor Rogers, some of which I have re-read here for the first time in this volume, "The Life and Letters of William B. Rogers," the contract was made; and I soon took ship for home, established my family again in the house where we had previously lived in Cambridge, and was ready for work about the first of the following September.

My intimate friend, Professor Frank H. Storer, had received an appointment to the Institute's first Faculty a little earlier than I had; so we worked in the chemical department side by side from the beginning.

Now President Rogers had expected that we should get into the Institute's new building on Boylston Street with laboratories ready, at any rate by the first of October. But he was disappointed in that expectation; so that the first Faculty began work in two or three small, shabby rooms in a commercial building on Summer Street. It was a low building about opposite the well-known store of C. F. Hovey Company. Of course, the number of students was small, but all we could possibly deal with in those rooms; and we began right there the characteristic mode of teaching chemistry and physics, by the laboratory method. That was William B. Rogers's principal idea with regard to the teaching of the sciences in a school of technology. He had the laboratories in the Rogers Building fitted up expressly for that object, that all the students might study all sciences in the laboratory fashion. He managed instruction in physics that way himself; and I have imagined that his knowledge of the fact that I held the same opinion about teaching all sciences by the laboratory method, and not through lectures or books, probably encouraged him to offer the professorship of chemistry and metallurgy to a man only thirty-one years of age. It was a full professorship, but I was only thirty-one years old.

A few months later we entered with great joy into possession of excellent laboratories in the Rogers Building expressly arranged for teaching chemistry by the laboratory method. Soon President Rogers suggested that as regular students were few we might extend the instruction in chemistry by the method we were eagerly pursuing to another

class of persons, namely, the body of teachers already in service, both men and women, who would be interested in learning the laboratory method as distinguished from the lecture and recitation method. Professor Storer and I were much interested in undertaking this job. And I think the most interesting teaching we did during the first two years in the Rogers Building was to classes of rather middle-aged teachers, both men and women, who to the number of thirty or thirty-five persons accepted the advertised offer signed by President Rogers to receive such a class. As I look back upon it after fifty-four years, that was as interesting an experience of teaching as I have ever had. These men and women, anywhere from twenty-five to fifty-five years of age, were, of course, eager to learn the novel method, but they had not the faintest idea how to learn it, how to work themselves with their own eyes and fingers, to make their own experiments and to draw their own inferences. We finally had to give them a series of sheets describing the experiments we wanted them to perform, and describing them in a good deal of detail. Even then these experienced teachers could not grasp the idea of making their own observations without imitating or copying, then describing accurately what they saw, and lastly, drawing the right inference from what they had themselves done and seen. Over and over again we would find those old teachers working away to "see what the sheet of paper told them they ought to see, or might see." Their idea was to verify the statement made on the sheet of paper; and this remained the supreme difficulty of teaching that class from beginning to end. We had a good deal of the same trouble in teaching the younger students to see for themselves, to record for themselves, and then draw the right inference; but the younger students were more limber at it than these experienced teachers were.

Some of my pleasantest experiences in after years were meeting these teachers that had worked in our Institute laboratory, at teachers' meetings or similar gatherings, and hearing them give their own view of their experiences in the Institute's laboratory. They were always grateful for what they had seen there; but they seldom could persuade themselves that that was the only right way to teach sciences [*Laughter*]. They had been brought up exclusively in the régime of memory work on books; and I suppose you know, gentlemen, that if you look over the country the state of things is not much better today. If you will look over the elementary and secondary schools, the normal schools, and many of the colleges, you will find that the instruction in science still relies chiefly on authoritative exposition by the teacher of the facts, and memory of what the pupils have read in books or had told them. That is the great defect of American education to this day. Some changes for the better I see, within a few years, some signs of improvement in the ancient method of American education. The war taught us a good deal about the defects of our methods in education. Shall we forget its lessons?

The first Faculty of the Institute were all selected by President

Rogers, and were an unusual group of men. In the first place there was Runkle, far the best teacher of mathematics that I have ever known. He had what we now sometimes call the concrete method of teaching; and he often used a method of teaching calculus, algebra and geometry together in the same lecture, treating the three subjects simultaneously. In his hands it was a method used with students of college age. Only lately has it demonstrated its enormous superiority over the method of teaching the pupils of elementary and secondary schools arithmetic, algebra, and geometry separately.

At the start, Professor Rogers took a share in the teaching of physics; but soon he selected for chief teacher of physics in the Institute Edward C. Pickering, who was an adept in the art of laboratory teaching and who did not believe in much else, although he was a clear, vivid, interesting lecturer himself. Professor Storer and I worked together in perfect harmony, doing the chemical teaching of all kinds. Then there was a remarkable Professor of French in the first Faculty, Ferdinand Bocher, whose merits I became so perfectly acquainted with when we served together in the Faculty of the Institute of Technology that I hastened to get him over into the Faculty of Harvard University as soon as I could [*Laughter*]. And then William P. Atkinson, the teacher of English language and literature, was a man of somewhat peculiar mental processes, but still an interesting teacher of English composition and literature in a broader way than was often found at that day in American colleges. Very soon there came into the Faculty in Professor Henck an experienced engineer who supported in every way the general conception of President Rogers concerning the manner in which engineering should be taught. He was a man of some eccentricities of mind and manner, but very valuable as a member of the first Faculty.

Our Faculty meetings were generally lively. There was a tendency to debate and discussion which President Rogers always seemed to enjoy, although he was apt to make a decision as to the merits of the case before some of the Faculty had finished talking.

So the work of the new School went on through '65 and '66 and part way into '67. Then President Rogers received an appointment from the Governor to go to the Paris Exposition as a commissioner from Massachusetts. He was to make a survey of the Exposition, particularly those parts of it which related to the industries which depend on the mechanic arts, or on chemistry, physics, and engineering. These were the early days of the kerosene burner and the explosive engine; and light and power through electricity were within sight. President Rogers had not been very well; so he asked Professor Storer and me to go with him to Paris, and assist him to prepare his report. I was assigned to inorganic chemistry and metallurgy. We worked assiduously for several months under his general direction, and each of us wrote an elaborate report on the subjects he assigned to us. President Rogers, however, was never able to prepare his own part of the report, because of the continuing failure of his health. I have never

seen my part of the proposed report since, and do not know what became of it. Nevertheless, the time I spent in Paris that year was of great professional advantage to me. Near the end of 1867 Mrs. Eliot's health failed seriously, and we stayed on in southern France in the hope that a milder climate would be beneficial to her. We did not get back to Boston until the summer of 1868. Then we lived in Brookline and Boston, and I returned to laboratory teaching at the Institute, using a laboratory manual which Professor Storer and I had written together before we went to Europe in the spring of 1867.

That book has had rather an interesting history. It was called a "Manual of Inorganic Chemistry," and was written by both of us, literally. We divided the chapters between us, and then each read thoroughly what the other wrote, and re-wrote his own chapters with the advantage of the other's comment and criticism. We had no difficulty in agreeing on the ultimate text, because the objects we had in view were identical.

We had a short opportunity before the spring of 1867 to try that book on a class. But it was tried in proof sheets only; and I can accordingly recommend to you that mode of testing and improving a manual. It was a costly operation, of course; because we had to pay for the whole composition in advance, but it enabled us to watch the effect of the book actually in the hands of a class. We discovered some defects or deficiencies in the descriptions of experiments, and some desirable omissions. That was the mode of producing Eliot and Storer's "Manual of Inorganic Chemistry," a pioneer book which proved long-lived in spite of numerous competitors. In the year 1874 I was making a visit to England for educational objects, and among other places I went to Rugby School. I was entertained there in a very cordial way at the house of the principal science master. He showed me all about his laboratories, and on one of the desks at which a student was at work, I saw a book which looked familiar to me, and asked my host what it was.

"Oh," he said, "That is Eliot and Storer's 'Manual of Chemistry.'"

"Do you use it here?" I asked him.

"Yes," he replied, "We had to — it was the only book of the kind in the English language." [*Laughter.*]

When I returned in 1869 as President to the same Harvard College, where I had already spent thirteen happy years as student and teacher, I found many a time that President Rogers' ideas about teaching science could be given broad application in University departments. For instance, one of the first jobs on which I set my mind after I became President was the introduction of a serious change in the structure of the Medical School and in the nature of the instruction there given. I had had an earlier opportunity of seeing what the instruction was, and had long been, at the Medical School; because I was called upon of a sudden in the year 1856, by my teacher and friend Professor Josiah P. Cooke, to go into the Medical School and give to the medical

classes of that year the course of lectures on chemistry Professor Cooke had long been in the habit of giving. He had gotten into a little "scrap," as we say today, with the rest of the Medical Faculty, because he disapproved of the slight and hasty examinations on which they insisted on giving the medical degree. Being defeated, he somewhat impetuously, or perhaps we might say imprudently, sent out to his own laboratory in Cambridge from the chemical lecture room in the Medical School all the apparatus and furnaces he had put in there for his own use and at his own expense, leaving the chemical laboratory of the School in a state of denudation. The Medical Faculty protested to the Corporation; and finally Professor Cooke concluded that he had been too hasty, and asked me, his pupil (he had no idea of returning to the Medical School himself) if I would not go in and give that course. Being naturally reluctant to undertake so formidable a job, I said I understood there was no apparatus there, and no means of preparing the experiments for a chemical lecture. He replied, "I'll send back enough for you to give the course." And so I gave that course of lectures, and learned what the medical student of that day was like. More than half of them could barely write. Some of them could read only with difficulty. In 1869, when I asked Professor Bigelow, who had been the leader and controller of the School for several years and had it completely in his hands, if there would be any objection to conducting written examinations for the medical degree in the year 1870, his answer was, "Absolutely impossible, Mr. Eliot. A great majority of the medical students could not pass a written examination, because they cannot write fast enough with any degree of accuracy. The idea of a written examination for graduation at the Medical School is preposterous." [*Laughter.*] That was quite enlightening not only as to the average quality of the medical student, but also as to the value of the instruction the existing medical students had received in the Medical School itself during their residence of from two to three years. So one of the jobs I undertook when I became President of the University was to bring about a large reform in the Medical School. What was the fundamental feature of that reform? It was the introduction of laboratory teaching of all the subsidiary sciences, and of medicine itself. That change has now been carried out so thoroughly, that the various knowledges and skills which a physician or surgeon has to acquire are all imparted individually by the laboratory process. It is the most perfect carrying out as yet in the University of the laboratory method of teaching science. Of course, in a good medical school it is applied to a larger number of scientific and artistic subjects than it needs to be in any Institute of Technology.

So what I learned from Professor William B. Rogers has had a considerable influence in fields distant from his own.

I look back with great pleasure to the few years I spent on the Faculty of the Institute. Some of the men that I there learned to value highly came over into the service of the University. For example,

Professor Edward C. Pickering, one of the very best teachers of physics that this country has produced, came over to be Director of the Harvard Observatory, and there carried on methods of observation and research that he first knew and set forth as a professor in the Institute of Technology. His career was very fruitful; because in astronomical science, and indeed in all scientific research, he advocated so successfully the co-operative method of research and publication.

I am very much obliged to you, gentlemen, and to you Mr. Chairman in particular, for giving me this opportunity of telling you something about the early days of the Institute of Technology, now grown rich and strong, and something, too, about the high intellectual and moral influence of its first president. [*Applause.*]

ORIGINAL TABLETS HUNG

IN memory of the former students who had lost their lives in the war, the original panels, of which copies are hanging in the main lobby in the Institute, were put up in the hallway of the second floor of Walker Memorial for the reunion. The three center windows were closed and the six tablets, three single and three double panels, containing the names of 127 dead heroes, were set up.

The panels are decorated with festoons of laurel and with wreaths. Below they are surrounded by boxwood trees and palms. Above each tablet hang two small American flags. The panels are illuminated by four lamp standards, which are placed on either side. Three new names have been inscribed since those in the main lobby were put up. Professor Gardner of the Architectural Department did the work with the aid of few assistants. These panels will stand forever as a memorial to the Technology men who have given their lives for their country in the World War.

TECH MEN BUILDING WORLD'S BIGGEST DAM

The story of Muscle Shoals, written by an Institute man,
republished from *The Boston Herald*

William Benjamin West, the writer of this article, is a native of Cherokee County, Alabama, a graduate of Alabama Tech, 1918 and now a graduate student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His services in the navy during the war brought on an illness which made necessary the amputation of his left leg after ten operations. He is only twenty-five years old, was an honor man at the Alabama institution and is a skilled engineer, specializing in hydraulics.

He procured the data and photographs for this article on a recent visit to the great nitrate works at Muscle Shoals, and his special training is an assurance that his account of the work is accurate and truthful.

It is a well-known fact that graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology not only played an important part in the world war, but that they were also connected with some of America's greatest war industries. In the case of the Hog Island Ship Yard, for instance, it is said that several hundred Tech men were in the executive force during its construction. Indeed, some are there now helping to complete the shipbuilding program outlined for that yard at the beginning of the war.

As a matter of fact, Mat C. Brush, president of the American International Ship Building Corporation and president of Hog Island Ship Yard and former president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the class of 1901. Other officials and promoters of that great enterprise are former Tech men.

While the writer does not purpose to take up here in detail the many war industries with which Tech men were connected (the reader is referred to "Tech Men in the World War," a book of nearly seven hundred pages, now in preparation at the Institute), yet it is safe to say that no college in the land can boast of having more men in responsible executive engineering positions in industries during the conflict than the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Other institutions of learning may have had more men in the army than Tech; other colleges may stand higher in athletics than she; yet when one begins to turn the pages of "Who's Who" in the engineering world it is safe to say that the name of "Technology" will ever be before his eyes.

It is fitting, therefore, that we should note the number of Tech men in executive positions at one time or another at the great government enterprise at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Here we have examples

of every form of engineering, civil, chemical, mechanical, electrical and their various branches.

For years congressmen, engineers, business men and others, led largely by the late Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama, advocated the construction of a dam, or series of dams, across the Tennessee River at a point in north central Alabama, commonly known in that vicinity as "Muscle Shoals." This is simply a rocky, shallow place in the Tennessee River which prevents the passage of steamers up and down the stream. Many weird Indian tales and other stories are told of Muscle Shoals. It is said that during the Civil War so many horses were made to ford the river there, when a certain Federal army was crossing, that the rocky bottom was almost covered with horseshoes.

The advocates of a dam at Muscle Shoals pointed out that such a dam would make the river navigable for almost its entire length from East Tennessee to Cairo, Ill., thus opening up a vast amount of territory to cheap water transportation.

As a result of the agitation, the country adjacent to Muscle Shoals was carefully surveyed some years ago. So when we entered the war in such an unprepared state, and when it was found that we must have nitrate for explosives, quickly and in large quantities, the advocates of Muscle Shoals made their claims well known. They proposed to build the dams so that power could be generated for the manufacture of ammonium nitrate for explosives and at the same time the dam and locks would make the river navigable for almost its entire length.

After careful consideration, the federal government finally decided to build a great nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of ammonium nitrate by the cyanide process and to be operated by steam-generated electrical power until the great dam could be completed. It was further planned to use the plant after the war for the manufacture of nitrates for fertilizers as is being done in Norway, Sweden, at Niagara Falls and elsewhere.

The nitrate plant is practically completed and was in successful operation for a period of two months before the armistice was signed. While it cost an appalling sum of money, yet a wonderful piece of work is there to show for what was spent. Owing to the scarcity of coal the nitrate plant was shut down until the great dam should be completed, in about two or three years.

The Wilson Dam which is now under construction at Muscle Shoals will have, when completed, the largest volume of any masonry dam in America. After making a careful search in engineering literature and records, the writer finds that it will be the largest in the world except the Assuan Dam across the Nile River in Egypt and possibly the Vyrnwy Dam in England. The two former will be exactly the same height; the Wilson Dam will be somewhat longer, while both will have very nearly the same volume.

The Wilson Dam will have a volume of nearly 1,000,000 cubic yards of concrete. If one concrete slab $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick by 18 inches

wide suitable for one person to use as a walkway were built of the material, the walkway would extend entirely around the earth.

In comparing the Keokuk Dam of the Mississippi River Power Company with the Wilson Dam as it is to be when completed, we find that while the former is over 4000 feet long and 53 feet high, by 29 feet wide on top and 46 feet wide at the bottom, the Wilson Dam will also be considerably over 4000 feet long, and will be over 96 feet high by 27 feet wide at the top, and 76 feet wide at the bottom. Thus it is seen that the Wilson Dam will contain considerably more masonry than the Keokuk Dam. The Keokuk hydro-electric development is generally acknowledged to be the largest in the world. It is therefore seen that the Wilson Dam will actually be the largest dam in America.

In pointing out the number of Technology men employed at one time or another at Muscle Shoals, the following loom up in importance:

Stephen L. Coles, '91, was captain in the nitrates division of the ordnance department, U. S. A., from January 17, 1918, to January 9, 1919, and was commanding officer and inspector of construction at the United States Nitrate Plant No. 2, Muscle Shoals, Ala., from March 4 to September 30, 1918. He was later director of operations at the United States Nitrate Plant No. 2 from September 30, 1918 to January 9, 1919.

Lewis R. Cobb, '86, was a civilian employee of the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. of New York City. He was employed at Muscle Shoals in connection with work of the above firm and did work at Nitrate Plant No. 2. The work at Muscle Shoals was one of the important engineering jobs performed by this company, with which several Technology men are connected.

Estus H. Magoon, '14, was a sanitary engineer at Muscle Shoals. He had charge of the department caring for the purification of the water supply, sewerage treatment, mosquito eradication, fly supervision, sanitary laboratory, etc. He was presented a medal given department heads for special merit in the conduct of this department.

Percival Clow, '00, was with the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Inc. He helped in preparation of the designs of building construction and the purchase of structural steel for a large volume of the war work at Nitrate Plant No. 2 near Sheffield, Ala.

Robert A. Pope, '02, was consultant town planner, called in by Ewing & Allen for the work of designing the nitrate company's town at Muscle Shoals.

William B. Flynn, '99, who was also with the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Inc., did the same kind of work as others noted above in the employ of the same company.

C. H. Boylston, '08, was superintendent of construction on the steam plant built by the nitrate division of the ordnance department in connection with Nitrate Plant No. 2 at Muscle Shoals.

Carl W. Kinston, '08, was chemical engineer there. His work at Muscle Shoals involved the construction and installation of equipment and starting of the first operations of ammonia gas and ammonium nitrate divisions of the plant. He put up the immense buildings and intricate

machinery against all kinds of odds and labor troubles. The time set for operation was November 9, 1918, and he had charge of the starting of the first chemical production of the first synthetic ammonium nitrate made in this country. The first product was turned out on November 7, and he stayed with the nitrate work until February, 1919.

Garabed G. Heghinian, '00, in February, 1918, became one of the assistant engineers in the conveying division of the Air Nitrates Corporation, agents of the ordnance department, U. S. A., for the manufacture of ammonium nitrate. He also designed machinery for Plant No. 2 to crush about one thousand tons of limestone per day.

John J. Elbert, '09, assisted in the designing engineering of United States Nitrate Plants Nos. 2, 3 and 4, No. 2 being at Muscle Shoals, Alabama.

Many other Technology men associated with E. E. Badger & Sons through them did much work at the Muscle Shoals project. Captain Grant and other Technology men, with whose work the writer does not happen to be personally familiar, is at present connected with the construction of the dam which is now being built to generate power for the operation of the nitrate plant.

If names have been omitted which should have been in, it is because of our lack of more details of the men in executive positions. Technology promises to continue her work of supplying American industry with trained experts. With her recent endowments from Mr. Eastman and her alumni, and with her plan of co-operation with the industries, she is bound to assume her place in the world of learning as one of the very finest in existence.

And the writer thinks it is fitting to say that while he is a Southerner by birth and a graduate of a Southern institution, and in view of the fact that he tries to be generally conservative in his estimate of things, yet he is bound to be impressed by simply sitting at his room window across the street and looking out upon the dome of such a masterpiece as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made possible (so he understands) by a single man — the late Dr. Maclaurin. It is simply another example of what one man can do when working with a sincere purpose in mind and when receiving the financial support of a financial power such as George Eastman. This is said in spite of the fact that the writer never had the pleasure of meeting with either of these gentlemen, Dr. Maclaurin having passed away only a few days before he took up work at the Institute in water-power engineering and engineering administration after an eleven-months' siege of illness at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital.

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SERVICES RENDERED BY THE TECHNOLOGY CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

September 15, 1919 — May 4, 1920

ROOMS	1100 Technology men obtained rooms through the Technology Christian Association.
HANDBOOKS	2500 Handbooks containing useful information about Massachusetts Institute of Technology distributed free of charge.
EMPLOYMENT BUREAU	\$8983 worth of work given to 148 different men.
BOOK EXCHANGE	\$625 worth of books sold for and to students.
FRESHMEN ADVISORS	470 freshman furnished with advisors.
BOYS' WORK	19 men serving weekly in Greater Boston as leaders of Boys' Work.
FOREIGN STUDENTS	224 foreign students in the "Stute" from 35 different countries. Special attention shown these men by special department.
CHURCH RELATIONS	18 churches with 1½ mile radius of Tech furnished with names of students of their denominations. Sunday attendance and young people's work promoted.
OFFICE	9.00-5.30 office open daily in Walker. General Secretary or some person there to be of any assistance to every one.

Prepared by Wallace Ross, Secretary, Technology Christian Association.

STUDENT DESIGNS FOR NEW DORMITORIES

Interesting thesis prepared in architecture department—result of Dean Burton's suggestions.

ONE of the things scheduled for discussion by the graduates who gathered in June for Old Home Week at Tech was the question of furnishing enough dormitories to provide accommodations for all students who do not live at home. The Institute already had taken some steps on its own account. It asked its students to prepare adequate plans, and the structure here described is the result of thesis work of three men graduating in the department of architecture. These youngest alumni, E. Kenneth Clark of Ashland, Edward J. Coughlin of Maynard and Fred ZurWelle of East St. Louis, Ill., have in collaboration drawn the plans and prepared the specifications.

The suggestion by Dean Burton that student dormitories be the subject of a thesis leading to the degree of B. S., was a timely and practical one. The question of housing the men has been of unusual importance the past year by reason of the increased enrollment, and especially on account of the large number of men coming from a distance. Through the efforts of Wallace Ross, the secretary of the Technology Christian Association, there were secured the names and addresses of some 1800 places willing to take students, but many of these were inadequate and the cost was high. For that reason not a few of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology young men have been living under conditions not conducive to health or study. The prevalence of influenza made it necessary for visits to a good many rooms and the fact was impressed upon Dean Burton, that the crying need of the Institute at the present time is the erection of dormitories.

The site selected at Technology for the new dormitories is directly back of the Walker Memorial. There is here a great area used during the war partly for parade ground and partly for administration for the Navy in the schools it was conducting and for the naval rest house. This leaves still vacant on the waterfront two important lots for buildings that will carry out strictly the harmonious ideas in architecture that have distinguished the members of the great group thus far completed. There will be space for the school of architecture, still housed in the old Rogers Building in Boston on Boylston Street, which will be glad to come over and join the company in Cambridge when interested individuals provide the necessary building fund. When this is established there will be but one gap in the front of the Institute on the basin side, and the space may readily be required for some extension of the Walker Memorial, for this is figured for a maximum population of a couple of thousand, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology has already passed this limit by goodly measure.

The placing of the dormitories in the interior of the Technology

group gives an opportunity to depart from the regulation architecture, and the young men who have prepared the plans suggest an exterior, Gregorian in style, and the materials to be red water-struck brick. The tint of this through the spaces as one may view the general group will be to give a bit of variety and even enliven what is today uniform in color.

The dormitories will be arranged in units forming the three sides of contiguous courts (200 feet by 100 in area), the side towards the water being closed by an ornamental iron fence. This gives seclusion to the residents, permits an opportunity for outdoor decoration and affords enclosed fresh air space for various uses. The immediate plan under consideration provides two such courts. The wings that extend towards the basin contain two housing units each and those at the back of the courts have one each together with a dining room and social rooms for the use of the students in that court. Each of the larger units will accommodate on its four floors some sixty-four men, while the units containing the public rooms provide rooms for forty-two more. The whole group as here presented represents, therefore, the housing, dining and social accommodations for 468 students. Prophetic vision sees four or five such units to care for all the students who have their homes outside of Greater Boston, but at the moment interest will concentrate upon the one for which the plans have been drawn, and an active effort will be made next week to interest the gathered alumni in the realization of at least this much in the immediate future.

In each of the units there are to be suites for two students together, connecting rooms for single students and single rooms with only the entrance door. These factors have been found to be satisfactory to the tastes of the different men and the ratios have been well determined. The suites have a sleeping room, a dressing room and a living room, with ample closet accommodations. All rooms have running water, while on every floor of each unit is a lavatory with showers, baths and toilets. The units are separated by solid walls and each one has its own stairway, which being centrally placed goes by no one's door and bustle and noise are reduced to the minimum. Four suites, eight single rooms connected in pairs and one "solitary," which indeed might readily be of especial use in case of sickness, make up the floor components of a unit of the larger kind.

The structural design has been carried out by these students in accordance with the building regulations of Cambridge, strains computed, details figured and specifications prepared. It has not been deemed necessary to attempt to determine actual costs, for the reason with which every builder is familiar, but this is a practical matter that will readily be met whenever the time for construction comes.

Any story of the proposed dormitories would be very incomplete without giving some insight into what has been done already in the management of these institutions at Technology. So long as it remained in its Boylston Street location, the students of the Institute roomed and boarded wherever they could. It is not necessary to emphasize the

fact that in any large city such conditions of living handicap the students. With the removal of Technology to the other bank of the Charles the question of dormitory life was immediately discussed. Conditions were somewhat improved for the reason that the Technology Christian Association undertook to visit and rate all the places seeking to house the students, and the opinion of these visitors was freely given to Tech men. Still it seemed necessary to undertake the construction of Institute dormitories, and the year following the removal of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to its new home saw the erection through the interest and financial assistance of the alumni of dormitories to house about two hundred men. These have been in use for four years, and the measure of their success may be judged by the fact that at the beginning of the next term only fifteen men are giving up their rooms, and these men do so because they are leaving the school. Against these vacancies there are more than two hundred and fifty applications from new men who wish to enter them at the beginning of the next school year. There are applications for rooms in the dormitories for 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924. This record of itself calls for a liberal extension of the plan that the students find so helpful to them.

Not only did Technology start an experiment new to it in erecting dormitories, but it decided to establish a method of student management. This is but part of the great development of real student government at the Institute, under which in half a dozen years there has been no necessity for any faculty interference whatever in matters of discipline or deportment.

Men from all four classes are assigned to each dormitory to make complete the acquaintanceship in the different classes. Each unit of the four in dormitories elects its own governing committee for its dormitory, with a fourth-year man for chairman and a representative from each class. The four chairmen, together with another senior, elect their own chairman, who *ex-officio* represents the dormitories on the central student governing body of Technology, the Institute committee. The dormitory committees formulate standard regulations for their government and have received from the faculty the authority to recommend to the dean for dismissal from the dormitories any student who does not care to co-operate and live up to the rule.

TECHNOLOGY ALUMNUS CAUSES REVOLUTION

Ygnacio Bonillas, '84, backed by Carranza for
president — Rivals Obregon

A TECHNOLOGY alumnus has been the unhappy cause of a great political struggle in our neighboring country to the south, which resulted in the precipitation of a revolution and the death of the first chief of the Republic of Mexico. Senor Ygnacio Bonillas, '84, mining engineer and surveyor in Sonora, Mexico, and former Mexican ambassador to the United States, was put up as a candidate for the presidency of Mexico by the party of the late Carranza and subsequently became a formidable rival of General Obregon.

Carranza recalled Senor Bonillas from his diplomatic post in Washington early last March and he was put up as a presidential candidate by the non-military party, favorable to Carranza. Carranza had made up his mind that Bonillas should succeed him. The ambassador would have been the next president of Mexico, if the revolution had not broken out. His home-coming was marked by a wonderful parade like that of a conquering hero.

The revolution resulted from the efforts of Carranza to keep himself in power under the mask of Bonillas. Bonillas was for the most part unknown to the majority of the people of Mexico. If he had been elected he would owe his election to Carranza and would be his tool. Obregon saw Carranza's scheme and resented the appearance of Bonillas in the political arena.

Ygnacio Bonillas comes from Sonora, Mexico. He graduated in the old buildings in class of '84 in Course III, mining engineering, completing the course in three years. He soon became connected with scientific adventures in northern Mexico. Up to 1900, he had been government inspector and surveyor of mines, agent of agriculture and commerce, government appraiser of mining and milling machinery in the district of Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico, and mining deputy and city engineer of Nogales. He has been president and engineer of Nogales Water Co. of both Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora. He has held the position of mayor and governor of Magdalena and Mayor of Nogales for two terms. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Geographical Society.

He has been identified with the revolution ever since its beginning. He fought with Carranza against Huerta and as a result he was made a member of the official family. In looking around for a suitable man with whom to intrust the delicate diplomatic relations with the United States, Carranza picked out Bonillas, who was *persona grata* to our government. Bonillas was already well known in the southwestern part

of the United States. In Washington he was known as a member of the commission which sought without success to devise a settlement between the two countries. He was secretary of communications in Carranza's cabinet and was obliged to solve difficult questions relating to the restoration of the post office and telegraph. He took charge of the diplomatic post in 1917. During his stay, the countries were quite friendly. It was a difficult task to handle the diplomatic affairs between Mexico and the United States and the success of his administration showed that he understood them and was able to steer the right course.

Soon after Bonillas returned from Washington, Obregon started on a campaign through Mexico in favor of his own candidacy. The political duel then started. Carranza decided to stem the rebels before it was too late. He sent troops to Sonora, where the trouble started, in order to arrest Obregon. The troops went over to the revolutionists. From Sonora the revolutionary wave spread down through the states to the south like wildfire. Warfare had actually begun. Obregon and General Gonzales lead all the discontented elements in the unhappy country against the civil party under the leadership of Carranza and Bonillas.

Bonillas was obliged to go to the capitals of the several states to counteract with his presence the effects of Obregon's campaign. On this tour he encountered many dangers.

It was during this period, April to June, that the world heard the newspaper report of the kidnapping of Carranza's candidate, while on one of his auto rides in the vicinity of Mexico City. A month later there were rumors that he had withdrawn from the presidential race. During this time Obregon was making it quite hot for Carranza in the City of Mexico. By the first of May few states were still loyal to the government. Carranza thought that it was time to flee. On May 7 he left the city, together with Bonillas and the official family. The rebels entered the city during the middle of the month. Carranza was fighting in the State of Puebla trying to escape. Then came the tragedy on May 23 in the Puebla mountains. The party was surprised by the rebel general Herrera, and Carranza was assassinated. Bonillas, General Barrigon and the rest of the official party were unharmed. Having at last lost his support, Bonillas was now out of the presidential game. The survivors were given permission to bring the body of the Mexican president to the capital. The party was immediately imprisoned by Obregon pending an investigation of the murder. On May 27 the State Department in Washington inquired as to the status of the fate of Bonillas and it was assured of his safety.

Latest reports show that Bonillas is still in prison in the hands of Obregon. Both men come from the same State, Sonora, and they have known each other since childhood. Both fought for Carranza in the early days of the revolution. What will become of Bonillas in the future is a matter of conjecture. We see that the uprising of the rebels prevented a graduate of Technology from becoming the president of an American republic.

THE WAR RECORD NEARLY READY

Complete history of Technology men in service in great war makes appearance in August — contains 8000 men's records

THE record of Technology's part in the World War will be handed down to the classes to come in a fitting form. The War Record published by the alumni and containing facts and stories of the battles that about eight thousand of the graduates of the Institute took part in, is written in a modest style by the men who actually performed the deeds or by some friend who was on the spot at the time. Many incidents are to be found in the Record edited by Captain J. A. Ruckman, '10, which have not been published before.

Toward the close of 1918 it became evident that there was going to be no more fighting on the Western Front. Early in December Mrs. Sedgwick, wife of Professor Sedgwick, wrote to Professor Tyler suggesting the publication of a book giving the history of Technology men in the war. Dr. Tyler referred the suggestion to James W. Rollins, '78, chairman of the committee for national service. The proposition was taken up at a January meeting of the Alumni Council and it was voted that a committee should be appointed to publish the book. This committee consisted of H. W. Tyler, '84, chairman, Walter B. Snow, '82, T. Coleman du Pont, '84, *ex-officio*, Harry S. Young, '91, G. D'W. Marcy, '05, Walter Humphreys, '97, and James P. Munroe, '82, who was asked to represent formally the corporation.

The committee held its first meeting on June 6, and arranged for a meeting of the class secretaries June 12. At that dinner Dr. Tyler outlined the plan of the book and a provisional table of contents was drawn up. It was originally planned that different chapters should be written by various editors, and the whole compiled into one book.

This, however, proved impractical. The work of any one chapter was no small task. Moreover, it was evident that without further data, there was no one who had sufficient knowledge of Technology men in the war to write even a single chapter. It was accordingly determined to place the entire publication of the book in the hands of a single editor, and Captain J. A. Ruckman, '10, was selected for the work.

Captain Ruckman graduated in 1910 from Course II, mechanical engineering. During his undergraduate years he took an active part in Institute activities, being a member of the football team, track team, Technique Electoral Committee, Technique Board, Mechanical Engineering Society and Cosmopolitan Club. After leaving the Institute he worked for three years as a driller in the California oil fields. Geology

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appealed to him and he took a postgraduate course in that subject at the University of California.

On November first, blanks were sent out to the various alumni asking them for their war record. Late in October a second appeal was sent out, and a third one in December. The answers were rather meagre, but by means of the three appeals, a little over six thousand records were received. A search was made through Technology periodicals and other publications and records of Student Army Training Corps were also gone over. As a result, information of about eight thousand men was received. This number is about the entire active list of Technology men. This was considered quite complete because the endowment campaign reached the same number of men.

The stories in the War Record book were obtained from the replies of the alumni and enlarged by men who had exceptional interest and experience. The book will be very different in character from war records being put out by other colleges. There are articles written on special subjects, such as a story on Hog Island by Matthew C. Brush, '01, and on the du Pont Powder Works, by General du Pont. Enough of the Argonne Forest battle was written to make a continuous and interesting story of that campaign. One man writes a part of the story, according as he saw the battle. Then where he leaves off, another alumnus takes up the story and continues it. In this way, the story of the battle is written by six men. Thus some remarkable, but absolutely accurate, reports were obtained.

Stories of nearly all the big battles were written up by Technology men as they saw the fights, for a Technology man was in nearly every battle. Some interesting and remarkable photographs were also contributed. Some of these stories have either never been published before or in many cases they tell of things about various events, the details of which have not hitherto been published. The naval battle of Durazzo is a good example of this. Admiral Sims published an account of the fight, but the narrative written by one of our men who took part in the battle differs in several particulars and is an exceedingly interesting story.

The appended Table of Contents will give some idea of the magnitude of the work and of its detailed completeness.

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Chapter XI.

Register of Military Records

Chapter XII.

Register of Civilian Records

All Technology men who have not yet signed up for a copy are urged to do so at once, as the edition is limited and they will not want to miss owning a copy of what bids fair to be the most complete war record published by any American college.

FORTY-FIVE WEST POINT MEN TO TAKE TECH COURSE

THE senior class at Tech next year will have in its roster forty-five men from West Point. Of this number twenty-five will enter Tech this summer and take a preliminary course, while the remaining twenty will enter in the fall.

The men entering this summer are members of classes which were graduated at West Point during the war and spent less than four years at the military academy.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Mail has been returned to the Alumni Office for the following Former Students. Information is desired concerning these people, that they may be kept up on the mailing list.

WALTER HUMPHREYS, *Secretary.*

<i>Name</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Last Known Address</i>
John D. Sloane	'76	Care Watson Malone, Bala, Pa.
William F. Ellis	'76	96 Grove St., Stamford, Conn.
Thomas Appleton 2d	'86	57 Haller Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
John H. Thomas	'87	511 Keller Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Horace M. Wilson	'88	Edison Storage Battery Co., Orange, N. J.
Henry H. Wait	'91	30 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Martin J. S. Cromwell	'93	717 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
Harry S. Houpt	'93	2006 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Gustav J. Meyer	'93	Woodburn Ave., Walnut Hill, Cincinnati, O.
Maru T. Kuki	'94	Suma near Kobe, Japan.
Narciso T. Quevedo	'94	U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
Wesley A. O'Leary	'95	371 County Rd., New Bedford, Mass.
James M. Spear	'95	Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Arthur A. Knights	'97	10 India St., Boston, Mass.
Harry A. Prindle	'97	Turnvolute Pump Mfg. Co., 30 Church St., New York, N. Y.
Stuart A. Courtis	'99	51 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.
Arthur A. Johnson	'99	1300 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.
Francis B. Dutton	'00	Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.
Frederick C. Lindsley	'00	905 West Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
George W. Pigman, Jr.	'00	Paymaster, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.
Edwin T. Robbins	'01	31 Garden St., Allston, Mass.
John C. Davies	'02	615 McKay Bldg., Portland, Ore.
Robert W. Buck	'04	17 South St., South Framingham, Mass.
Harry A. C. Small	'04	814 Richmond St., Brunswick, Ga.
Charles K. H. Bunting	'05	No address
Barry C. Eastham	'05	829 Dunkley Ave., Portland, Ore.
Charles E. Fogg	'06	289 Congress St., Augusta, Ga.
Nahum C. Willey	'06	607 Securities Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
Howard Marvin	'07	174 North 19th St., East Orange, N. J.
Kenneth C. Boush	'08	American Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.
George H. Pierce	'08	1001 Royal Insurance Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Francisco D. Reyes	'08	273 Antonio Rivera, Manila, P. I.
Dr. Henry C. Turner, Jr.	'09	1074 Washington St., Norwood, Mass.
John J. Higgins	'10	230 Argyle Ave., San Antonio, Tex.
Robert E. Anderson	'11	Tulsa, Okla.
Joseph Murdock	'11	19 Wendell St., Cambridge, Mass.
Renato Caldeira	'12	Santos, Brazil, S. A.
Edward C. Mayers	'12	Wave Crest, Far Rockaway, Long Island, N. Y.
John W. S. Brady	'13	1118 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
Henry M. Caswell	'13	8 Edwin St., Dorchester, Mass.
William F. Herbert	'13	Spruce Production Division, 414 Squad, Powers, Ore.
Victor J. Lacourrege	'13	1668 Charles St., Buenos Aires, Argentina, S.A.
Antonio Ayesa-Martinez	'14	122 Arlegin St., Manila, P. I.
Leslie S. Hall	'14	319 West Third St., Dayton, O.
Turpin Hsi	'14	14 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Last Known Address</i>
Ziang Yien Chow	'15	Bureau of Municipal Administration, Surveying Dept., Peking, China.
Ralph W. Reynolds	'15	Mayfield, Ga.
Levi F. Silversmith	'15	Care Aberthaw Construction Co., Colts Automatic Fire Arms Co., Hartford, Conn.
Nathaniel P. White	'15	The Moorlands, Bass Rocks, Gloucester, Mass.
Raymond B. Blakeney	'16	160 Stratford St., West Roxbury, Mass.
Raymond W. Cushman	'16	Quartermaster Corps, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.
Fred F. Glen	'16	1123 Hassalo St., Portland, Ore.
Prof. Michiya Hiraoka	'16	Osaka Higher Technical College, Osaka, Japan.
Earl M. Moore	'16	Wilburton, Okla.
Wallace Savage	'16	3 Dana St., Cambridge 39, Mass.
Reynolds Sayer	'16	387 West St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry E. Whittemore	'16	S. J. L. & P. Co., Bakersfield, Calif.
Benjamin H. Woodruff	'16	Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
Chung Yeh Chiu	'17	Chekian, China.
Marcos DaCosta	'17	Manaos, Brazil, S. A.
Horatio W. Maxfield	'17	1992 Congress St., Portland, Me.
Ernest W. Chapin	'18	82 Monroe St., Somerville, Mass.
Frank W. Peers	'18	Base Hospital, Fort Sill, Okla.
Raphael R. Rowe	'18	82 Cumberland Apartments, Washington, D.C.
Richard H. Smith	'18	1377 Irving St., Washington, D. C.
Constantine C. Manny	'19	Koritza, Albania.
Dudley B. Murphy	'19	South Mentor Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
Herbert F. Young	'19	21 Brighton Ave., Allston, Mass.

PROFESSOR SPEAR TO LEAVE TECH

ELLWOOD B. SPEAR has resigned as associate professor of inorganic chemistry at Tech and will take a position with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in June. Professor Spear has been at Tech as a member of the instructing staff for fifteen years.

PRATT SCHOOL READY JANUARY FIRST

New school of naval architecture progressing rapidly

THE latest reports on the progress of the construction of the Pratt Memorial School of Naval Architecture indicate that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy by the second term of the next fiscal year. The estimated cost is close to \$600,000. In addition to class rooms, offices, lecture-halls and model-rooms the new addition to the buildings will have a museum and library. At present the work is progressing rapidly and it is expected that the frame-work will be completely finished within two months. The new building will be connected with Building 1 through the corridors.

At present the forms of all the walls up to the first floor are in place and the run of concrete has begun on the east wall. The molds for the main entrance steps which are similar to those on Walker Memorial have already been laid and the first floor is nearly finished.

The plans for the school were drawn by W. W. Bosworth, '89, who is the designer of the buildings around the main court. Stone & Webster, the agents and engineers of the Institute, were unable to build the school because the will specified that the work should be done in a lump-sum and competition basis and they do not work in such a way. Stone & Webster, whose interests are being taken care of by J. E. Jobling, sub-contracted to the General Building Company, Incorporated, in which concern R. E. Runels, '11, is a partner.

The work on the excavations began last winter and thirteen hundred piles were driven early in the spring. The whole building is of Indiana limestone the same as the buildings around the main court, and is similar in design with exception of the entrance. The columns are of reinforced fabricated material and all the concrete work is reinforced with iron. The length of the building is one hundred and seventy-five feet and it is sixty feet wide. There are four floors and a basement. The main entrance is on Massachusetts Avenue.

The entrance which is modeled after the one of Walker Memorial, will have bronze doors, surmounted by the model of a ship in limestone, the symbol of naval architecture. The name "Pratt School of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering" will appear in the frieze. This building, unlike the others, will have an inclosed fire-escape on the north wall to comply with the city and state statutes.

The building when completed will contain fifty-three rooms. The basement will have a power measurement laboratory, heating and ventilating rooms, machinery room, a large locker room and an instrument room. The museum and library of Naval Architecture and a large entrance hall are the important rooms on the first floor. The

museum is in back of the main entrance and the library will be west of the museum. On the third floor will be a storage room, model room, a large aero-drafting room, offices and class rooms.

1200 REGISTERED

Summer school largest in records of institute

THE registration of approximately twelve hundred students for summer school work signifies that Technology is to have the largest summer school in its history. More students are arriving daily and it is thought the summer registration mark may reach fifteen hundred, which is about one-half the number registered for the regular sessions. Although last year's summer school was considered a large one, this year's enrollment has exceeded last year's by three hundred.

The course in physics claims the largest number of men. Up to this date there are eighty-six registered in Mechanics, sixty-five in Optics, twenty-two in Electricity and fifteen in Heat, making a total of one hundred and ninety-six.

Out of the one hundred and twenty Junior Freshmen, only ninety have registered thus far for the required summer course.

NEW UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY

AN attempt to break away from the idea that Technology men must interest themselves only in the exact sciences was made during the past year in the formation of Academia, a freshman society whose function is the consideration of matters philosophic and literary. A number of meetings have been held, at which short speeches by representative speakers on subjects appropriate to the purpose of the club have been given, followed by discussion among the members.

Shortly after the beginning of the Institute year this society was organized among a few sections of the Freshman class. It was then limited to members of those sections, but with the start of the winter term it was considered that enough interest had been shown to warrant extending its scope to include the entire class. However, in order that the high standard of interest might be maintained it was required that all men be favorably passed on by a membership committee.

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NEWS OF ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS

CHICAGO—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF CHICAGO.—At our annual meeting April 27, the following officers were elected: president, George Bayard Jones, 140 South Dearborn Street, Chicago; vice-president, John M. Frank, 154 Whiting Street, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Pemberton.—*H. A. Pemberton, '03, Secretary, 732 Monadnock Building, Chicago, Ill.*

CONNECTICUT VALLEY TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION.—The Hartford Technology Association and the New Haven Technology Association held a joint outing at Saybrook on Saturday, June 12, at which there were thirty-four members present.

The matter of discontinuing the Connecticut Valley Association which was discussed last year was taken up again this year, and it was decided that on account of Hartford and its nearby cities and New Haven and its nearby cities being so well organized, it would be well to allow the Valley Association to lapse. If Tech men of Springfield or Holyoke should wish to use this name, we would be glad to have them do so. At the present time we do not find interest enough in Springfield to carry on an Association.—*Ernest W. Pelton, '03, Secretary, 77 Forest Street, New Britain, Conn.*

HARTFORD — TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF HARTFORD.—At the annual meeting of the Technology Club of Hartford the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hiram P. Maxim, '86, president; George L. Mylchreest, '10, vice-president; George W. Baker, '92, secretary-treasurer; A. H. Wenzel, '17, assistant secretary. These officers together with F. Irvin Davis, '92, and George U. G. Holman, '88, comprise the board of governors.

Fifty-two of the most prominent men in technical and scientific lines in the State were present at this meeting and witnessed a demonstration, which was the closing incident in what was the most remarkable display of electrical progress ever made in Hartford.

The strains of "Aida," as played by a phonograph in the headquarters of the Western Electric Company in New York City, were heard by those present, the melody of the famous opera coming in by wireless to a single wire aerial stretched from the Travelers tower to the roof of the Hartford Club. An hour before the New York message began coming through the ether, Hiram D. Maxim left the gathering and delivered an address of twenty minutes' duration from C. D. Tuska's station on Oakland Terrace, which was distinctly heard by the members.

Prior to the wireless demonstration, E. H. Everett of New Haven, chief electrician of the Southern New England Telephone Company,

gave the first demonstration in Hartford of the new automatic telephone and H. E. Thompson of the Hartford Electric Light Company demonstrated the new electric clocks with which the company is now experimenting.

The Club's Annual Outing was held jointly with the New Haven County Technology Club on Saturday, June 12, 1920, at Saybrook Point, Conn. This was an all-day affair and the following program was successfully carried out: At eleven-thirty o'clock a first-class ball game was played between the Hartfords and the New Havens and at the end of five innings stood eight to six in favor of Hartford. The dean of all Technology men, Eben Steves, '68, umpired the game. We also had a '23 man with us, making first and last class present. After the game we had a swim and then all sat down to dinner together at the good old Pease House. After dinner there was golf and tennis and a get-acquainted-session all of which added greatly to the fun and good fellowship. — *George W. Baker, '92, Secretary, Box 983, Hartford, Conn.*

MANCHESTER—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The annual midwinter meeting of the Technology Club was held at the restaurant of the McElwain central plant. Professor Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was the speaker of the occasion. Professor Norris served as a colonel in the Warfare Service in France and had the material required to make his talk one of interest. He told of his experiences in France, England and Germany during the war and immediately after the armistice was signed. He visited the dye works of Germany after they had been turned over to the manufacture of gas and gave interesting points on this particular subject. He also spoke briefly on the methods used in the manufacture of gas. A portion of his talk was accompanied by illustrated pictures taken by him while in Europe.

Following the talk officers were elected for the ensuing year. They were: president, E. W. Rollins, Dover; vice-president, W. S. Bean, Manchester; secretary-treasurer, H. A. Smith, Manchester; alumni representative, Andrew Fisher, Jr., Boston, Mass. W. D. Davol asked to be relieved of the secretarial duties after having served eight years.

In spite of the inclement weather, the following men were present: Belcher, Caldwell, Brown, Reed, Thompson, Clough, Gould, Fisher, Africa, Pond, Flanders, Wonson, Chase, Davol, Bean, Arnott and Smith. —*Harold A. Smith, '11, Secretary and Treasurer, 12 Pennacook Street, Manchester, N. H.*

PHILADELPHIA—TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—It took more than the unparalleled efforts of old Jupiter Pluvius to dampen the ardor of members of this Club and their wives and children on June 5, the day set for 1920 Field Day. The committee who met the special 2.05 for Pitman, New Jersey, did not expect to entertain any one but themselves, but when heads were counted at supper there was a very

goodly number, including seven Techlets. Many spectacular contests were played and beautiful prizes won. Unfortunately, we are unable to send any pictures because the abnormal precipitation made it impossible for even our veteran official photographer, H. L. Walker, '05, to work the shutter successfully. In spite of everything, however, "a good time was had by all." For the second consecutive year Lois Terrell won the silver spoon for being the youngest Techlet present. Lois is about one and one-half years old, but there was not much activity which she did not take in, at least, with a bright eye.

Mrs. Percy E. Tillson braved the mysteries of the Cave of the Winds, and because of her pioneer efforts in that direction received the reward of a beautiful egg beater. E. L. Bray, '13, for his speed in winning the famous soup bowl race in nothing flat is now the proud possessor of a ——— (we have forgotten exactly what, but it was a good one anyway). Mrs. W. W. Easton, '97, was not to be outdone in the soup bowl contest, and for her daring and being the first of the weaker sex (?) to take the Giant Slide she now has, for Atlantic City use, a scientifically constructed sand elevator. We said that there were about seven Techlets. We should not let the matter drop with that, however, but should give credit where credit is due to one George F. Rowell, '92, for supplying four of them. He got more than credit too, a beautiful set of garden tools.

We have not even mentioned the merry-go-round. Our dance orchestra was washed away by the storm but we were not so sorry, because the old M-G-R gave just as good music for ten dollars less and was not any more, if as much, out of tune as the piano. The only disappointment on the merry-go-round was there was no special free ride for the one who captured the brass ring, principally because all the rides were free to a select group of people representing the Technology Club of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Club is heartily in favor of the new plan to establish the office of Alumni Director and to secure for that important office a man of wide experience and recognized standing. We were unfortunate enough not to be able to have a representative present at the reunion but offer our support to the committee. We believe that there is a tremendous opportunity among Technology alumni to bring about closer and more useful co-operation between the local Clubs. Some central agency such as the office of Alumni Director we feel would accomplish this purpose. We feel confident that the other Clubs will take the same attitude and that the success of the project will be assured.—*Marshall B. Dalton, '15, Secretary, 22 South Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SEATTLE — TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF PUGET SOUND.—The Technology Club of Puget Sound is on the map again. The World War knocked us helter-skelter, but now our rostra is sixty-seven members, and right loyal alumni, too. We have organized with a sound foundation, first of all by deciding to have dues, which are to be slated as

follows: For all classes which graduated more than ten years ago, \$5.00; and for all classes which graduated from ten years ago to date, \$3.00. This will place the secretary well out of bankruptcy, and will leave a comfortable surplus for emergency.

Emergencies are numerous in our Club, for very often the unexpected happens — such as — we may be far away from town, on a mountain picnic, and it may be voted at the side of a mountain torrent to continue our picnic another day, and with our amply stocked treasury we can fill our pipes with tobacco, purchase more bacon and eggs from the nearby ranches, and go to it.

It has also been decided to combine pleasure with business at all our meetings, which average six a year, and we are visiting points of scientific interest which lie in our locality. Herewith is set forth the résumé of our most recent get-together.

Inasmuch as the majority of us are so removed from our alma mater that we could not return to the reunion, we decided to have a reunion all our own. This was held on Saturday afternoon and evening, June 12. The program was as follows: 3.15 P.M., registration; 4.00 P.M., boat ride across Lake Washington; 4.30 P.M., automobile trip into the Cascade Mountains to Snoqualmie Falls; 6.30 P.M., reunion banquet at Snoqualmie Falls Lodge; 7.30 P.M. reunion smoker and get-together.

Of the sixty-seven Tech men in our Club, fourteen were present, which is a good showing, inasmuch as our territory covers from the Columbia River west and from Oregon north in the State of Washington. Those who attended were Messrs. Charles M. Culp, '01; Frank Dabney, '75; Joseph Daniels, '05; A. T. Gay; Frank D. Hayden, '03; Clancey M. Lewis, '99; Edward S. Manson, '06; Alvin F. Menke, '09; Charles A. Merriam, '06, president; Arthur Neale, '06; Louis Svarz, '09; Russell H. White, '16, secretary-treasurer; George Whitwell, '15; N. C. Willey, '06.

The latest newcomer to our territory is Samuel W. Selfridge, '13, who has set up offices at 725 L. C. Smith Building, Seattle. He is representing Pawling & Harnischfeger of Milwaukee, Wis., who deal principally in travelling cranes. He will be located in Seattle permanently. — *Russell H. White, '16, Secretary-Treasurer, 3329 East Madison Avenue, Seattle, Wash.*

WASHINGTON — WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF THE M. I. T. — Mr. Henry A. Morss, '93, Boston, who is alumni counsel representative of the local society, journeyed down here on May 27, to report to us about Technology affairs and the coming reunion. His report was interesting and particularly comprehensive because of the active part he takes in the work at Boston. Mr. Morss's report was followed by an interesting illustrated lecture on "Lighter than Air Aeronautics" by Mr. Starr Truscott, '07, of the Navy Department. Rev. W. M. Partridge, '96, happened to be in the city in connection with his work on man-carrying kites, and gave us an interesting story of his experiences, and the difficulties he had met and overcome.

On the evening of June 16, a special meeting of the society was called at the home of our former president, A. M. Holcombe, to discuss the proposition of employing a director of alumni activities. Maj. A. M. Holcombe and Mr. James A. Tobey were chosen delegates to represent the local society in the discussion of this matter at the reunion.

Arrangements have been made for weekly luncheons of the local society at the University Club every Tuesday at 12.15. The first luncheon was attended by seven and the second by eleven members, including one "co-ed." All Tech men whether in Washington permanently or for a short time are cordially invited to attend these weekly luncheons. — *A. E. Hanson, '14, Secretary, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.*

TECHNOLOGY CLUB OF CHICAGO HOLDS OUTING

THE outing of the Technology Club of Chicago was held on July 28 on the campus of Northwestern University, the authorities having kindly given us the use of its campus, gymnasium and athletic equipment. The weather was ideal, warm and sunny, following nearly a week of a crisp northeast wind off Lake Michigan.

Fifty men displayed their athletic ability in the lake, on the tennis courts and ball field. The even classes, led by H. C. Blake, '06, won the ball game in spite of the confidence in his side expressed by W. H. Evans, '03.

The Liquid Carbonic boys, J. H. Pratt, '12, and Otto Fick, '14, showed up well at tennis. A. B. Morrill, '09, got results with a canoe paddle and Ross Littig, '06, upset his opponents in the tilting contests. R. E. Schmidt, '87, awarded the prizes.

Harvey Pardee, '09, and D. A. Tomlinson, '12, wielded the carving knife and distributed red meat to the men in barbecue style.

After dark Professor P. E. Fox opened the University Observatory and we gazed at the moon and stars through the eighteen-inch telescope.

H. J. Gilkey, '16, Meyer Sturm, '96, R. S. De Golyer, '98, J. H. Hecht, '04, A. T. Scannell, '08, and L. C. Whittemore, '07, were among those present, in addition to several out-of-town alumni. — *H. A. Pemberton, Secretary.*

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

1868

ROBERT H. RICHARDS, *Secretary*, 32 Elliot Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

The Class dinners on the Monday night took place for the ten first classes together, they all voted that our numbers were getting small and that it was better to combine; there were present at the City Club June 21, '68, Richards; '69, Carson; '70, Cross, Orvis. '71, Foote, Rollins; '72, Allen, Hunt, Wales; '73, Felton, Kimball, Phillips, Shailer, Stone, Tinkham, Tompson, Williams; '74, Burrison, Chase, Doane, Haberstroh, Lamb, Read, Schwab; '75, Bowers, Dorr, Goodale, Hammatt, Hibbard, Homer, Lewis, Lincoln, Smith; '76, Caldwell, Copeland, Hapgood, Hodgdon, Main, Mills, Wood; '77, Clarke, Hale, Mann, Plimpton, Sherman.

Remarks were made by a number of men, and among them it was very interesting to hear from Felton, who has been chief of railroad administration for the war. Felton was asked how many miles of railroad did the United States build in France. We all expected to hear him say "thousands," but instead he said "five miles of double track road to get around one difficulty"; he further said what the Americans did was to take the French roads which had very small capacity and put in terminals every hundred miles and change the roads over from small capacity to very large capacity, in fact he said when they were equipped they could have easily handled our 4,000,000 men and all their apparatus and supplies, delivering them as fast as they could be put aboard.

We all felt that the work done was much greater than if we had built thousands of miles, because the result needed was attained with a much less expenditure of funds.

The party on General du Pont's yacht had a royal time, June 23, they met old friends and compared notes on happenings of half a century, they remade old acquaintances and made new ones. The larger party on the big passenger boat has been reported elsewhere; we understood that there were to be lots of stunts put over on the way back from Plymouth.

1872

C. FRANK ALLEN, *Secretary*, 88 Montview Street, West Roxbury, Mass.

At the dinner of the first ten classes, on June 21, there were present from '72, Hunt, Wales, and the secretary; not a large number, but larger than that of any other of the first five classes.

It is the sad duty of the secretary to record the death of another graduate of '72, Walter Shepard.

Walter Shepard was born in Dorchester, March 1, 1849, the son of Hiram and Mary S. Shepard. After attending the grammar and high schools of Dorchester, as well as the Boston Latin School, he entered Harvard College from which he was graduated in 1870. He then spent two years at the Institute, taking his degree in Civil Engineering with the Class of '72.

He at once entered the employ of the Boston and Albany Railroad as a member of the civil engineering force. For a short time he was away from the railroad, engaged in other engineering work, but returned in March, 1875. He became Division Engineer in April, 1882. He later occupied the position of assistant chief engineer, and in November, 1891, was appointed chief engineer, and continued in that office until May, 1908. At that time, as a result of change of management, a new chief engineer came into office. Shepard was, however, retained as consulting engineer until in March, 1919, at seventy years of age, he was retired on a pension, in accordance with the general policy of the railroad. During his term as chief engineer, among other work of importance, especial mention may be made of the extensive work of abolishing the grade crossings through the Newtons. During this time also, the South Terminal Station was built, and his name appears, carved in the granite wall at the entrance, as one of the consulting engineers for this work.

He was twice married, on December 15, 1875, to Sarah E. Austin who died February 10, 1886. There were two children by this marriage, Marie A. and Russell A., neither of whom survived him. On November 22, 1897, he married Mary A. Faught, by whom he had two children, Dorothy, and Winthrop R.

Shepard was born and always lived in Dorchester, for a number of years at 4 Arion Street; about the time of his second marriage he moved to 79 Bloomfield Street, which continued to be his home until his death on February 6, 1920. He is survived only by his son, Winthrop R. Shepard, who has completed his sophomore year at Harvard College, where he has specialized in chemistry.

Walter Shepard joined the Boston Society of Civil Engineers in June, 1874, being one of the early members who at that time revived the Society which had been dormant for a number of years. He resigned his membership March 15, 1911. He manifested less activity than many others in either class or society affairs; his interests were predominantly his business and his family. Among his business associates, he was respected and well liked. He has been a credit to his profession, to his Class, and to the Institute.

1875

EDWARD A. W. HAMMETT, *Secretary*, South Orleans, Mass.

The fourth reunion is over. On Monday, June 21, 1920, your secretary, following committee instructions took the Cambridge subway car for Kendall Square and arrived there about 8.30 A.M. He looked in vain for the signs to follow, but a friendly cop directed him so that he located Tech — but had to wander over half the lot before finding the Walker Memorial so as to register. No one apparently had realized that any one coming in the back door as one does when coming via Kendall Square, could not see the sign on the front. About two hours later he discovered that he was the only '75 man registered to date, but about noon Lewis from Philadelphia appeared, shortly followed by Goodale from Butte.

At the Class dinner in the evening, we had nine members of '75 present, namely: Bowers, Dorr, Goodale, Hammatt, Hibbard, Homer, Lewis, Lincoln and R. B. Smith. On the Plymouth trip, Bowers, Hammatt and Tenney went with the crowd, but Hibbard and Goodale evidently thought that was too common so took the trip in du Pont's boat, and nearly missed the eats.

I regret to announce the death of our classmate, H. G. King, on May 27, 1920. — W. F. Follansbee has left Long Beach, and his present address is 404 North Isabel Street Glendale, Calif. — I am told that S. C. Marion, for whom I have been searching for thirty years or so, has been located at North Yakima, Washington, shall hope to confirm this, and get some news of the long lost one.

1882

WALTER B. SNOW, *Secretary*, 136 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

The Class joined with '83 in a dinner at the Boston City Club on Monday, June 21, in connection with the reunion. There were present Gooding, Darrow, Cheney, Herrick, Walker, Keyes and Snow. Duker had fully expected to be present, for he was in the city for that purpose, but was suddenly called back to Baltimore. Munroe has been having a serious hospital experience, having been operated on in May but when last seen by the secretary seemed to be coming along in fine shape, although slowly. As the advertising pages of this issue indicate, he is the author of a life of President Walker, to be published this fall by Henry Holt. George Chapman is now permanently located in charge of the reclaiming plant of the Boston Woven House and Rubber Co., at Plymouth, Mass.

The April issue of the REVIEW contained extracts from letters from Snelling which touched upon the state of his health, but even before the issue was in the mail he had passed away on April 2 at his home, 36 West 50th Street, New York City. The following notice is from the New York *Tribune*:

"He was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Temple Snelling, of this city. He

studied at the Beaux Arts in Paris and was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1882.

"For many years Mr. Snelling was a member of the firm of Snelling & Potter and more recently of Snelling & Metcalfe.

"He is survived by his wife and a sister, Mrs. Casper S. Crowninshield, who is abroad. He was a nephew of Mrs. George F. Converse, of Dedham, Mass., and of Mrs. Henry A. Coster, of this city, and a cousin of Oliver de Lancy Coster. He was a member of the Union Club."

Recent cards from Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Burke Carson announce the marriage of their daughter, Adelaide Louise, to Mr. James Wyatt Von Maur at Davenport, Iowa.

1884

HARRY W. TYLER, *Secretary*, M. I. T. Cambridge, Mass.

At the 1920 reunion, fourteen members of the Class gathered at the annual dinner at the Boston City Club on Monday evening, June 21. They were Appleton, Bardwell, Bennett, Bridgman, Coburn, Dearborn, Doane, du Pont, Fitch, Gill, Lull, C. S. Robinson, Stuart and Tyler. Carven, Prescott and Mrs. Tyler had also been present at the commemoration meeting in the afternoon.

At the general banquet Tuesday evening French and W. M. Whitney put in a welcome appearance.

The best feature of the reunion for the Class was, however, the excursion to Plymouth on Wednesday. du Pont had most thoughtfully had the good yacht "Tech" make the trip to Boston in order to join in the Plymouth excursion. Besides eleven members of the Class (and eight of their families), Professor Richards and a number of other early alumni accepted our invitation to accompany the party. The day was delightful and left us only to regret the absence of our host and hostess, whose other engagements unfortunately made it impossible for them to spend the day on board. Those present on "The Tech" were: Appleton, Coburn and Mrs. Coburn, Dearborn, Doane, Fitch and Mrs. Fitch, Gill and Mrs. Gill with son and daughter, Lull, Stuart with two daughters, Tyler, Mrs. Tyler and daughter.

1885

I. W. LITCHFIELD, *Secretary*, 28 Austin Street Newtonville Mass.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of '85 has passed into history as one of the most delightful of the Class get-togethers. Through the efforts of Horace Frazer we were able to make arrangements for entertainment at the Wianno Club, near Osterville, on the South Shore of Cape Cod, and by good fortune had one of the Club's cottages to ourselves. There was an attendance of twenty-four, which was most satisfactory, and although we had two days of rain, nothing could dampen the spirits of the members or the Pharmacist.

The reunion began with a luncheon at the Westminster, which about a dozen of the men attended. We were happily surprised by the attendance of Mrs. Schubmehl and Ruth. The crowd reached the Club in time for dinner. The party consisted of Brown, Frazer, Harding, Lyman, Lyon, Frank Page, Pierce, Plaisted, Spalding, Steele, Schubmehl and Litchfield. On returning to the cottage, we were faced with an unpleasant duty which the secretary recalls with reluctance. Due entirely to the recent Constitutional complications rather than to any lack of efficiency, it became necessary to depose our old Spirituous Advisor, Dick, and elect a Physician and Pharmacist. Doctor Schubmehl and Charlie Brown were unanimously chosen for these respective positions, and the Class is fully united in acclaiming the Doctor as a star of the first magnitude — the bowl holding prescriptions was always full! Nothing but stern duty would force the Secretary to make the statement that the case of the Pharmacist was far different. Pleadings, prayers, threats and imprecations seemed to be alike ineffective, although an incessant torrent of

obloquy was hurled upon him, except on those rare occasions when the spirit moved him. He was retained in office lest the shock of dismissal might react unpleasantly on a weak heart. Be that as it may, a procedure was established and although much criticism developed some progress was made.

One of the early outcasts, who now hails from Montclair, N. J., introduced an exotic game known as "Red Dog." This animal occupied the attention of the assembled multitude during the evening and the greater part of the next day. An attempt was made to establish a Class "Kitty" but the officers were informed that this did not go with the dog. During the day Jim Kimball, Bob Richardson, Hildreth, Morss and Fred Kimball arrived and each in due time inspected the kennel. It is not to be inferred that the auburn canine took the undivided attention of the Class of '85 during the day. The cottage had a large living room with a fireplace which was kept heaped up with logs, as the day was rainy and a bit chilly. There was ample opportunity for classmates to get together intimately and renew old associations.

On Saturday the crowd was augmented by the arrival of Homer, Lufkin, Martin, Little, Nute and Nye. The sun came out and quite a contingent went over the golf links with some of the sharks. The Class dinner on Saturday night was informal. The Class of '04 was also holding a reunion at the Club and cheers and other courtesies were interchanged. After dinner both Classes arose and sang the "Stein Song." After that the Class assembled in the living room of the cottage and the secretary took up each name on the Class roster, asking the various members to give any news they had of their classmates. Word came to us that Frank Pickernell was in very poor health and a number of men indicated their intention of writing and some of them calling upon him at his home in Englewood, N. J. His address is Cedar and Lydecker Streets. It is the custom each year to bring up the name of each classmate not present. This has been a feature of all our reunions and practically all of our Class dinners. The members of the Class living at a distance, who read this, will please understand that their classmates think of them on every occasion when the Class gets together.

The facilities of the Wianno Club and the service that was given was remarked by every one, and the suggestion that hereafter the Class should hold a reunion there each year met with unanimous approval. It was therefore decided that as many of the Class as could get away would be at the Wianno Club at least the Saturday and Sunday corresponding to the days of the recent reunion. Ample notice will be given to members of the Class. We shall probably be able to secure Tiffany Cottage each year. The probable attendance will be around twenty.

Sunday was a beautiful day and in the morning the entire Class took a long walk over the club grounds and the neighboring country. Most of the men stayed for luncheon and the Class flag remained in front of the cottage until late in the afternoon. The crowd left tired but happy, so tired indeed, that only two or three of them were able to attend the Technology Reunion on the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third at the Institute. In fact, when the banquet committee wished to dignify the speakers' table by prominent alumni, they picked the three '85 men that were present and if Arthur had arrived before his usual time there would have been no representative at the '85 table. As it was, he, alone in all his glory, represented the Class at a table set up for about a dozen. The banquet, by the way, was one of the best we have ever had and was well worth attending.

Charlie Bartlett has moved to New York City and is now located at 2632 Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place. Telephone — Whitehall 1624. His home address is 10 West 11th Street, New York City. Telephone — Watkins 8827. Bartlett is a member of the New York and Massachusetts bars and attends to legal work in connection with engineering. — Bates has moved to Olympia, Washington. His address is Care of Olympia Light and Power Company. — Hammond Hayes has changed his address to 84 State Street, Boston, Mass. — The correct address of Henry A. Mears is 120 Tremont Street, Boston. Home address, 47 Strathmore Road, Brookline, Mass. — S. Cuyler Greene's present address is 801 Albany St., Schenectady, N. Y.

1886

ARTHUR G. ROBBINS, *Secretary*, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

No report has been received from the secretary.

From the *Post*, Washington, D. C. :

Miss Sarah P. Gunnison, teacher of English at the National Cathedral School for girls, for the last fourteen years, died April 18, at the school. Before coming here Miss Gunnison taught at a private school for girls in Baltimore and at Bethany College, Topeka, Kan. She was born in Boston and was educated at the Girls' Latin School, Vassar College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

1888

WILLIAM G. SNOW, *Secretary*, 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Seventeen members of the Class enjoyed a reunion and dinner at the Braeburn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., on June 21, in connection with the Technology reunion.

Col. Fred J. Wood is now connected with the Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, 31 Milk Street, Boston. — Stone and Webster were both in Europe at the time of the reunion. — Charles L. Weil who was present at the Class dinner related some of his experiences there several months ago.

Will S. Aldrich is now of the firm of Eckel & Aldrich, St. Joseph, Mo. — T. A. Foque attended the Convention of railroad men in Atlantic City in June, but a trip to Western Canada prevented his attendance at the Class reunion on June 21. — James O. Handy is with the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pa. — George C. Scales is now located in Minneapolis in connection with the United States Bureau of Public Roads. — B. S. Redd is located at 528 West 123d Street, New York City.

1890

GEORGE L. GILMORE, *Secretary*, Lexington, Mass.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY
CLASS OF '90 M.I.T.
JUNE 21—22—23, 1920

The Class of '90 celebrated this year its thirtieth anniversary, and all told there were present during the week thirty-nine men of the Class, and the wives of twelve, together with one daughter, and also Miss Lois L. Howe who is a regular member of our Class.

On Monday evening, June 21, a dinner was given at the Algonquin Club to us by our president, Charles Hayden, at which thirty-eight were present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. We had scarcely seated ourselves at the table, when a drum and fife were heard approaching, playing a funeral dirge, and they appeared at our room followed by the Class of '93, who were also dining at the Algonquin Club. At the head of the procession were two men carrying a keg, with a card on the front marked "To the Class of '90 from the Class of '93." Presently the cask was reversed, and on that end was a card bearing the words "The flesh is willing, but the spirit is weak." It turned out, however, to be a most acceptable remembrance, and the contents were enjoyed by all. The Class of '93, not satisfied with the attention and friendship that had been paid in presenting us with the cask to offset the resolution of the eighteenth amendment returned again as we were finishing our dinner, and presented us with a large birthday cake about two feet in diameter, with thirty red candles burning on the top. In presenting us with the above remembrances, Henry Moss spoke for the Class of '93, in the course of which he stated that it was the Class of '90 that put the "L—" in TECHNOLOGY. Later in the evening we paid a return visit to the Class of '93, and our president delivered a short address of thanks.

During the dinner several letters of regret from absent members were read.

Mr. Eastman had been invited to dine with us, but unfortunately was unable to come to Boston. Darragh deLancey of our Class, who was the first Tech man ever to work for the Eastman Company, and became a very intimate friend of Mr. Eastman, referred to his first meeting with Mr. Eastman as follows:

"I want to say just a few words on my personal relations with George Eastman. I can remember distinctly that morning in the applied mechanics laboratory at Trinity Place just before graduation, when Gitty handed me one of those light greenish letter-heads which I afterwards came to know so well. He said, 'Here is a letter I have received from Mr. Eastman in Rochester, asking for a recent Tech graduate. You might write him if you are interested.'

"I was just at that time considering an offer from Gitty to come back as one of those awe-inspiring assistants in the laboratory. I weighed the relative advantages of a further acquaintance with the valves of the old triple expansion engine and the privilege of living a while longer in Boston, and of the opportunity to go into practical work in a place even as far afield as Rochester. I finally decided that the way to resume was to resume, and that the way to get into commercial work without delay was to take a commercial position, so I wrote to Mr. Eastman and received an invitation to come to Rochester for an interview.

"He received me with the utmost kindness in the Old State Street office, the forerunner of the splendid, modern skyscraper now reared upon its site. He sat, as was his custom, with the light behind him but shining full on his visitor. He quizzed me as to why I thought I could do his work. He carefully concealed his surprise at the vealiness of the candidate before him. When our interview was over he said, 'I will consider the matter and let you know. Here is enough to cover your expenses, including a trip to Niagara Falls in case you want to take it as you are so near.'

"Thus ended my first contact with one of the foremost captains of industry in our country, who afterwards came to be my friend and mentor — in fact, almost a second father. The touch of kindness so different from what I expected, sent me away in a very happy mood, regardless of whether I secured the position or not. I went home via Niagara Falls and awaited his further instructions. These came very promptly and were to report to him on trial the beginning of the following month. Thus began five weeks after graduation my connection with the Eastman Company.

"Some eighteen months after I began my work, my relations with Mr. Eastman were rendered even closer by an outrageous conspiracy among his staff to wreck his company by leaving him and starting a rival organization. I was closely associated with him for some ten years until weak spots in my nervous system, developed under the heavy strain of executive work, made it imperative that I play in some other pasture. My friendly relations and affection for Mr. Eastman have continued to this day, and I am very proud to have been the first in a long series of Technology men in his employ, approval of whose work has been shown by his generous donations to Technology at a most critical period of its career."

Billy Ripley was called upon then, and spoke in a reminiscent vein. Billy has shed the whiskers that he sported for so long, and now wears a small gray mustache and an apology for a goatee.

Following this, every member was called upon to make a few remarks as to his work of the past few years during the strenuous period. The general trend, however, of all the speakers was as shown in the opening words of Hayden's speech, "That the best friendships of life are those made in the college days, and no matter what occupation we may follow, we are all working for the same object — Happiness."

Billy Poland, who was Director of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, told us of much of the work of this Commission while he was abroad.

During the evening, Coleman du Pont '84, the president of the Alumni, called and made a few remarks.

The meeting adjourned at ten-thirty, with an invitation from President Hayden to dine with him again at our thirty-fifth anniversary five years hence.

During Monday and Tuesday, the members of the Class attended the various gatherings of the reunion. At the banquet on Tuesday evening, twenty-eight were present including eleven ladies.

On Wednesday, the twenty-third, the members of the Class assembled at the Walker Memorial at nine-thirty A.M., where automobiles were ready, furnished by Sherman,

Burley, Rogers, Wason, Goodwin, Loring, and deLancey, and shortly after ten o'clock arrived at the Belmont Spring Country Club where the day was to be spent. Thirty-eight were present. The moment of arrival, Batchelder with his usual youthful enthusiasm started the Victrola, and with Miss deLancey was soon skipping the light fantastic, and only quit when called upon to help in defending at a Golf Match of the East against the West. The East was represented by Batchelder and Gilmore, and the West by Fenn and Flood. The gallery followed and a strenuous match resulted, though perhaps it might be well not to go into the details too much, but the greatest number of strokes used by any member on any hole was twelve, and the least number, three. As a result of the tournament, the championship will remain in the East for the next five years. A Broiled Live Lobster luncheon followed at one P.M., and all were seated around a large table, with the Class of '90 flag in the centre.

In the absence of Mrs. Gilmore, who had entertained the ladies at our Twenty-fifth Anniversary here at the Club, a toast was proposed, and the united love of the Class was sent to her through the secretary. Darragh deLancey's daughter, Miss Anna Halstead deLancey, who was the one daughter present with us, was unanimously elected as the Class Mascot. On a showing of hands, there were found to be present nineteen fathers and mothers, and one grandfather — J. L. Batchelder. A toast was drunk to our youngest grandfather, Batchelder being the first to join that class. Delano and Poland fought out for honors on the Tennis Court, with Metcalf and DeWolf as referees. Two of our members have boys in Tech; and three of our members had boys in the Service.

Billy Poland then gave us a very interesting talk on some of his experiences while on the Belgium Relief, and later on the trip he took last fall to Asia Minor, on a Commission to Mesopotamia, where he was captured by the bandits, but fortunately came through with a whole skin.

DeWolf and Wason worked their cameras, and results will show in the Class Records later.

In the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton Loring tackled S. D. Flood of Chicago at golf, and as a result of Mrs. Loring's game, the match ended evenly. Bridge followed during the day on the piazza.

Later, a number of the party in machines drove to Lexington, seeing the historic sights, and stopped at the Hancock-Clarke House to see the Revolutionary relics. A short call was then made at the Secretary's home.

Dinner was served at seven P.M., with twenty-seven present, at the end of which Flood announced that for once he had had enough to eat and was filled up. After dinner all adjourned to the piazza, where stories were told, and the secretary gave an account of his trip abroad at this time a year ago, as a member of the European Cotton Commission, when he visited most of the devastated front.

During the day the Class Record Books were displayed, together with a collection of the secretary's commemorative war medals, service badges, and buttons, and an album of photographs and post-cards of the battle fronts.

The meeting adjourned shortly before ten P.M., and all were unanimous in the feeling that the Reunion had been a glorious success, every one having had a grand time, and regretting that the rest of our classmates could not have been with us; but we were assured that at our thirty-fifth anniversary all would endeavor to be present, and that never again will the Class of '90 meet for a reunion without the ladies. At the Alumni Banquet, there were more ladies with our Class than with any other Class present.

The following members of the Class were present during the week: S. Bartlett, J. L. Batchelder, J. B. Blood, A. F. Brown, H. B. Burley, C. P. Churchill, W. G. Curtis, D. deLancey, A. J. Delano, J. O. DeWolf, F. H. Dodge, E. F. Dwelley, W. Ellis (at banquet), W. H. Fenn, S. D. Flood, G. L. Gilmore, H. M. Goodwin, F. M. Greenlaw, Charles Hayden, H. E. Hayes, L. M. Hills, F. H. Kendall, A. Loring, F. Metcalf, N. G. Nims, C. G. Norris, W. B. Poland, W. Z. Ripley, E. Robinson, A. H. Rogers, W. H. Roots, A. D. Ropes, C. W. Sherman, E. T. Simpson, H. P. Spaulding, E. B. Stearns, W. C. Tilson, H. M. Waite, L. C. Wason, F. M. White, A. W. Woodman.

Ladies present were: Mrs. H. B. Burley, Mrs. C. P. Churchill, Mrs. D. deLancey, Miss A. H. deLancey, Mrs. J. O. DeWolf, Mrs. W. H. Fenn, Mrs. H. M. Goodwin, Miss Lois L. Howe (Class of '90), Mrs. A. Loring, Mrs. F. Metcalf, Mrs. N. G. Nims, Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Mrs. C. W. Sherman, Mrs. L. C. Wason.

Another great honor has come to the Class of '90, and one of which we can well feel

proud. When Maurice Maeterlinck, the famous poet and dramatist of Belgium, was in this country recently, while at Los Angeles in company with Charles Winsel, the Belgian vice-consul, and two Belgian officers, they called upon Dr. George E. Hale and conferred the decoration of Knight Commander of the Order of Leopold. The decoration was conferred by reason of Dr. Hale's eminence in the realms of science and arts and further because of his great and efficient work during the war in organizing and acting as Chairman of the National Research Council which conducted the scientific branches of warfare and produced many remarkable advances in the science of war.

"Dr. Hale was at the head of the research council and gave unsparingly of his time in directing the researches that solved for the Nation many problems that confronted it when the war shut off supplies of many kinds. Taking nitrates from the air, the liberty motor development, submarine detection and other notable discoveries were made by the scientists and experts that were brought together through the research council, and for his great part in scientific work as well as for his eminence in scientific investigation and discoveries, the King of Belgium determined that he should be given this honor. Dr. Hale already is the possessor of many medals given him for his work and discoveries in science, among them the Janssen medal of the Paris Academy of Sciences, Rumford medal, Draper medal, gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, Bruce medal of the Astronomical Society, of the Pacific, and the Janssen Medal of the Astronomical Society of France. In addition to these honors, Dr. Hale is a member of all the noted scientific societies, being considered the foremost astronomer in the world. He is the inventor of the spectroheliograph, an instrument for photographing the solar prominences and other solar phenomena. With his associates he is now engaged in studying the spots on the sun and has demonstrated, that the so-called spots are two giant gaseous tornadoes whirling across the surface of the solar orb, by his system of photography and reproduction of like phenomena at the observatory laboratories in Pasadena."

This means that now we shall be at liberty to address Dr. Hale as Sir George Ellery Hale, but your secretary has a feeling that as a rule he personally will still address him as "Dear Corporal."

In May, Charles Hayden, chairman of the Board of the Rock Island Railroad, made a western trip on inspection of the entire system, accompanied by D. C. Jacklin, mining engineer, and included a trip among many of the mining properties that Mr. Hayden's firm represents.

The following item relative to the agricultural work of Pierre du Pont of our Class, shows that Pierre's attention is not all concerning explosives:

"For a century the du Ponts, of Wilmington, have been the foremost explosive makers in America. You read the other day in reports from the United States Senate that the du Ponts aim also to become a controlling factor in the dye business of the world. I hope they are successful in snatching that industrial palm from the Germans.

"But did you know that Pierre S. du Pont will shortly be one of the farmer kings of Pennsylvania? In the number of farms owned no one can dispute the kingly title belonging to 'Uncle' George Stewart, of the Cumberland Valley. He never knows exactly how many farms he owns, but the number rarely falls below a hundred. But Mr. du Pont has acquired some thirty-two hundred acres out in Chester County way and what he is doing there to beautify and improve those farms could only be accomplished by a man of great wealth who has a vision and is willing to spend millions to put that vision into concrete form.

"I understand that Mr. du Pont has now more than three hundred and fifty men at work on that big tract, not engaged in farming, but at work on the task of improving and beautifying. The army of farmers employed is another and distinct army. New roads, fencing, houses, barns, outbuildings, drainage and greenhouses of extraordinary extent are a few of the things on the vast program. Growing peach trees under glass will cost a small fortune in itself.

"In short, Mr. du Pont is going to create here in southeastern Pennsylvania an estate incomparable on this side of England. Every one of the fifteen or twenty farms will eventually be a model.

"And do not forget that this long-headed man of business will see to it that none of his broad acres loaf on the job for lack of intelligent direction. Eventually you will read of outputs from the du Pont farms which will prove that as yet American farming is in its primary grade of development."

At the meeting in May of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America held in Boston, W. Z. Ripley of Harvard University warned the members regarding the position of the public on the question of the high cost of clothing. He said that the delegates should remember that if they take it out of the manufacturer and the latter then tries to take it out of the public the public would rebel, in fact had rebelled, and was today wearing its old clothes.

Darragh deLancey, who has been Director of the Industrial Relations Division of the Shipping Board at Washington, took an active part in the settlement of the wage agreement among the Shipping Unions, which involved about one hundred thousand marine cooks, stewards, firemen, oilers, water tenders, and other sailors. It was settled on the basis of existing rates of pay. The Conference was held for three weeks, beginning the later part of April. Officials of the Shipping Board comment upon the new agreement, which is to run twelve months, as entirely satisfactory, and they commend the action of the Seamen's Union in accepting the standard as an act of patriotism tending to advance the interests of the American merchant marine. An important feature of the new arrangement is the creation of grievances committees representing the various branches. Each committee is composed of a representative of the seamen, a representative of the steamship operators and managers, and a neutral chairman approved by the Shipping Board. The decisions of the committees in interpreting the agreement or settling disputes are final. The findings of the Commission were accepted by both sides, and Admiral Benson in complimenting deLancey, pointed out that the labor men in accepting the decision have helped considerably in steadying conditions throughout the country.

In April, Darragh took a trip on Government work to the Pacific Coast, but fortunately was able to return in time to attend the reunion.

Schuyler Hazard has been chosen president and general manager of the Albion Cold Storage Company, at Albion, N. Y. The company was reorganized in April, having been established in 1901. The company is capitalized at \$55,300, and since its organization it has been a good paying proposition to the stockholders.

"Mr. Hazard, former mayor of this village, and one who has done much for Albion's advancement, is now president of the Albion Cold Storage Company and also general manager of the plant. Mr. Hazard served nine years as general manager of the Orleans County Quarry Company and today is one of the live and active members of the Albion Chamber of Commerce. His friends here will be glad to learn that he is to remain in Albion, and that he has taken an active interest in a growing and successful proposition."

John B. Blood, who was lieutenant-colonel during the war in the Navy, has accepted a position as valuation analyst of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and will be located in Washington. His present address will be, care of the Army and Navy Club.

Cards were recently received, announcing the marriage of Miss Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Woodman, to Walter Thaw Stockton, at Evanston, Illinois, on June 14, 1920.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atwood are on a trip to Alaska.—Jimmy Clark, is in California for the present.

The following changes in addresses have been received: Mr. Gardner T. Voorhees, Engineers' Club, New York, N. Y.; Mr. Frederick P. Royce, 147 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Almon E. Norris, 47 Gibbs Street, Brookline 47, Mass.; Mr. Edward S. Holmes, 115 South Brainerd Avenue, La Grange, Illinois; Mr. Winthrop T. Hodges, Nahant, Mass.; Mr. Adolph Hallenberg, Room 210, Urban Building, Louisville, Kentucky; Mr. Edward T. Newton, 1785 Northampton Street, Holyoke, Mass.; Mr. Leon Wertheimer, Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1891

HENRY A. FISKE, *Secretary*, Care General Fire Extinguisher Co., Providence, R. I.

The annual Class dinner was held at the Algonquin Club on June 21. The following were present: E. B. Bird, Stephen Bowen, Stephen B. Boyd, H. G. Bradlee, William Channing Brown, W. P. Bryant, Charles H. Clark, Barnard Capen, J. Linfield Damon, Gorham Dana, Edward Earl, Horace H. Ensworth, Henry A. Fiske, Charles Garrison, F. W. Howard, F. C. Holmes, Fred F. Moore, William I. Palmer, Albert R. Pierce, William

H. Punchard, Morrill S. Ryder, James Swan, F. T. Snyder, C. M. Tyler, E. S. Tappan, Fred A. Wilson, S. W. Wilder, and H. H. Young.

After the dinner brief talks were given by some of those present, including Jim Swan, who as manager of the Herreshoff Works at Bristol gave us some inside information on the "Resolute" and "Vanity." Ernest Tappan told us some of his experiences in France in his work with the Young Men's Christian Association and French Relief Association.

Several original Class songs were rehearsed with Will Wilder at the piano, and then we went in a body and serenaded the Classes of '90 and '93, which were also having Class dinners at the Club.

On Wednesday the following went on the boat to Plymouth: Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Earle, E. B. Bird and two lady guests, J. G. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Capen and Mrs. Edward Cunningham.

It was a calm Bostonian trip, but we tried to liven things up a bit by Class songs with the band for accompaniment. Mrs. Cunningham was our special guest and proved a valuable addition to the "choir."

At Plymouth we were met by Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Holmes with four motor cars and the '91 party was shown the sights, winding up at the Plymouth Cordage Works of which Holmes is treasurer. A brief inspection was made of what is said to be the largest and finest cordage plant in the country.

We all voted the day a great success.

Word has been received of the death of Fred C. Jarecki, at his home Erie, Pa., on April 29, following an illness of about four weeks. Mr. Jarecki was born in Erie in 1870 and received his education at the Erie Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He had been connected with the Jarecki Manufacturing Company, of which he was vice-president and treasurer, since just after completing his college course.

1892

JOHN W. HALL, *Secretary*, 8 Hillside Street, Roxbury 20, Mass.

The Class dinner was held at the Boston Architectural Club and was a small, but very select party; Johnston, Fuller, French, Metcalf, Heywood, Carlson, Chase, Robinson, Pettee, Goetzman and J. W. Hall. The dinner was excellent and there was much serious talk but no speeches. At the very informal business meeting, Chase presiding, C. F. Wallace and W. R. Kales were re-elected president and vice-president respectively and J. W. Hall was elected secretary-treasurer.

1895

WALLACE C. BRACKETT, *Secretary*, 105 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

The Class reunion, on occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of the Class, took place at the Riversea Club House, Old Saybrook, Conn., June 3-6, 1920. The names of those attending are shown in the following list:

Benjamin Adams, E. C. Alden, Azel Ames, H. K. Barrows, T. B. Booth, F. A. Bourne, J. H. Bourne, W. C. Brackett, A. L. Canfield, W. L. Chapman, P. M. Churchill, W. B. Claffin, E. H. Clapp, Gustavus Clapp, S. K. Clapp, J. W. Cook, F. B. Cutter, G. A. Cutter, G. A. Defren, B. C. Donham, A. D. Fuller, J. H. Gardner, J. H. Gregory, F. A. Hannah, G. W. Hayden, S. P. Hunt, E. L. Hurd, E. H. Huxley, H. D. Jackson, E. J. Loring, C. A. Meserve, F. T. Miller, J. D. J. Moore, George Nichols, W. D. Parker, G. A. Rockwell, L. K. Rourke, F. C. Schmitz, R. B. Sheridan, F. S. V. Sias, W. E. Swift, Gerard Swope, J. W. Thomas, C. H. Tillinghast, E. A. Tucker, W. H. Watkins, D. B. Weston, R. N. Wheeler, Roger Williams, W. S. Williams, J. C. Wolfe, A. L. Canfield, Jr., and Bucky Huxley.

The men began to assemble on Thursday the third, fifteen of them arriving in time for dinner. The evening was spent in renewing old acquaintanceships. A golf tournament took up the attention of most of the men on Friday. This form of sport, however, did



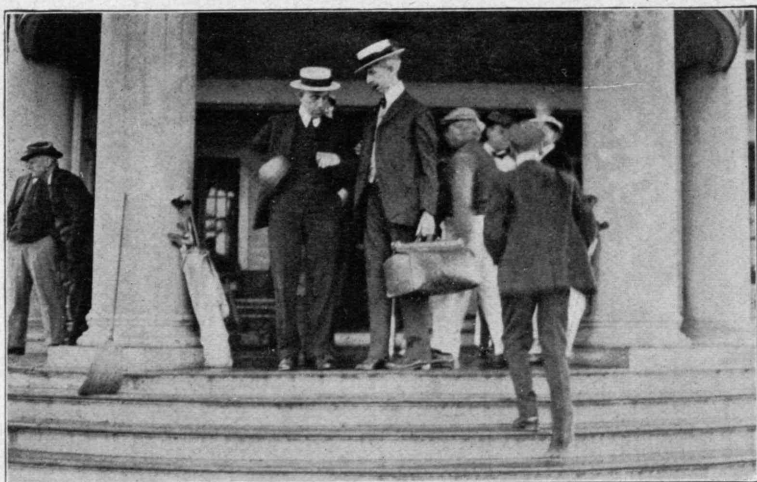
1895, THE WAR VETERANS



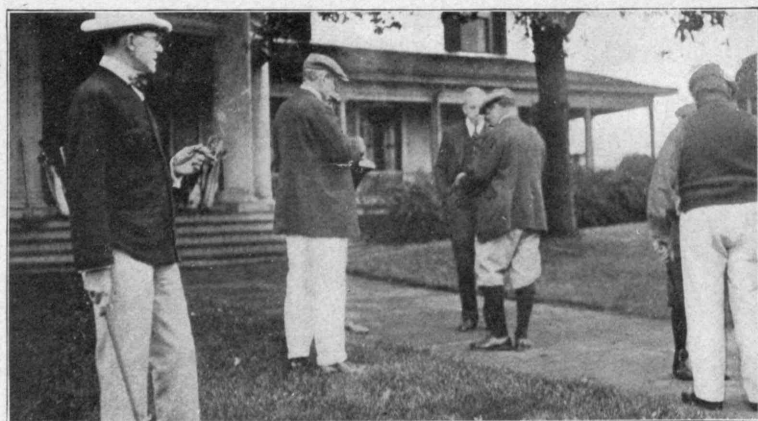
1895, SPECTATORS



1895, TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY, RIVERSIDE CLUB,
OLD SAYBROOK, CONN., JUNE 3-6, 1920



1895, ON THE VERANDA



1895, GOLF EXPERTS

not present sufficient action for some; several spirited sets of tennis were played by Gregory, W. D. Parker, Fuller, Rockwell, and Weston.

All gathered round the open fire in the evening, and were entertained by Major Meserve on his experience in France while connected with the artillery in the Great War; Huxley, who has recently made a trip through the devastated parts of France and in Mexico; Bill Swift, who has recently returned from Greece, where he has been investigating new sources of water supply in the city of Athens; Louis Rourke, who is just back from Chile, where he is engaged in consulting work in connection with copper mines for the Gugenheim Exploration Company; Weston, who came all the way from Cuba, where he is engaged in the manufacture of sugar; and John D. J. Moore, who gave an especially interesting talk on Ireland, the Irish Question, and the New Irish Republic from the viewpoint of a thoroughly interested and enthusiastic believer.

Saturday, unfortunately, was very stormy, and so, of necessity, the day was given over to indoor sports, the most important of which was the golf tournament which was conducted by Ben Donham, dice taking the place of golf balls. Willard Watkins was the prize winner. The great American national game also had its innings, and again Rockwell, Hurd and Weston showed great proficiency.

Saturday evening the annual Class meeting was held, with usual reports from the Class Officers. In order to replenish the Class Treasury, which was greatly depleted, a number of "valuable" prizes were raffled. Our own inimitable John Moore acted as impresario, and it is doubtful if any who saw John under "full head of steam" will ever forget it. The result of the raffle from a financial point of view was most satisfactory.

Swope entertained with his experiences as an assistant to General Goethals in the Bureau of Purchase, Supply and Storage during the war, and his impressions on general business conditions in Europe as obtained during several recent trips abroad. Claffin, a Captain in the Intelligence Department of the Army, related many amusing incidents in connection with his work. Tillinghast, Colonel of Coast Artillery, gave a résumé of his experiences in this branch of the service.

Sunday morning was taken up by the camera fiends, and the men were snapped singly and in all kinds of groups, including the "War Heroes," the "Whiskers," and the "Bald Heads."

Additions to the regular members of the Class were made by the election of "Buckey" Huxley and Arthur Canfield, Jr., worthy sons of worthy sires.

During the "Old Home Week" at Tech, June 21 to 23, the only strictly '95 Class affair was the Class dinner, which was held at the American House on the evening of the twenty-first. Eighteen members of the class were present. Those who had attended the recent reunion at the Riversea Club were kept busy telling the others what occurred there, and sympathizing with them for having missed such an enjoyable occasion. After the salad course, the class adjourned to the Rathskeller for the remainder of the dinner, where, thanks to Allen C. Jones, manager of the hotel, and himself a '95 man, we had the pleasure of listening to a very interesting cabaret.

The men present at this dinner were Booth, Brackett, Gus Clapp, Defren, Andy Fuller, W. D. Parker, Rockwell, Watkins, Roger Williams, W. S. Williams, Charles Parker, C. M. Adams, Lawrence, Buckminster, Hannah, Richards, Rhodes, and Jones.

Those attending the banquet of the Alumni Association on the evening of the twenty-third were Booth, Watkins, W. D. Parker, A. D. Fuller, S. S. Clark, D. B. Weston, Hannah, Miss Jessie Emery, and Professor Elizabeth Fisher.

F. Highlands Burns has been elected president of the Maryland Casualty Company. He is the oldest employe of the corporation, as he went with it as a clerk on the day that it began business in 1898. Even before that he had helped to organize the company. He has held in succession the positions of manager of the claim department, superintendent of agents, third, second and first vice-president and now president.

Mr. Burns is right in his prime. Last week he was forty-seven years old. He was born in Baltimore and was educated in private schools in that city and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was for a time connected with the Atlantic Transport Company before the Maryland Casualty was organized. As an insurance man he is better known in connection with the liability and compensation branch than any other. For some years he has represented the company in important organizations and conferences. He has kept in close touch with the agency force through frequent

attendance at the meetings of the agents' association. He is recognized as one of the strong men in the casualty business.

IMPORTANT

We expect the Class Book will be ready for distribution towards the last of the year. We lack the addresses of only two of the living graduates: Hugh Tucker and Andrew Logan. If any one knows where they are, please let the secretary know at once. Only four of the graduates for which we have addresses have failed to send in questionnaires: Lincoln, W. E. Davis, Ethel Bartholomew, and Kotzschmar. Isn't there some one in the Class that has sufficient influence with these members to get them to send in the data at once, and so make the book one hundred per cent complete? Last call for those who have not sent in photographs, and there are quite a large number.

1896

CHARLES E. LOCKE, *Secretary*, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

J. ARNOLD ROCKWELL, *Assistant Secretary*, 24 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass.

In order of importance the report of the doings of '96 at the Class reunion and the general reunion comes first. Thursday, June 17, was a day of rain but ten men turned up for supper that night at Terrace Gables, Falmouth Heights, Mass., which was the place selected. Damon brought R. A. Davis and Grush down from Boston in his car. Anderson had come on from Cincinnati and Bragg from Ann Arbor. The former had planned to come down with Rockwell and Locke over the road but missed connection and came by train with Bragg. Joe Driscoll came via Newport bringing James Driscoll in his car. Locke and Rockwell went over the road together and as Rutherford's home is in Falmouth he had only to come over to the hotel.

The first evening demonstrated that no mistake had been made in choice of site. Our hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Draper, gave us free run of the hotel and assured us that we were welcome to go the limit. The next forenoon Lawrence appeared from New York and in the afternoon, Harry Brown from Boston and R. W. Crosby drove over from Osterville. George Merryweather drove down from Boston with his brother-in-law, F. A. Geier, who became a paying guest of the Class. M. E. Pierce also came over the road from Boston.

The wind remained east and the rain descended more or less that day, but inside of the cosy hotel no one minded the outside conditions in the least. Rutherford also came over for the greater part of the day. Damon, with Davis and Grush, had to be back in Boston to draw their pay envelopes on Saturday, so they left us late Friday afternoon. Saturday morning the sun came out fine and Dan Bates showed up from Philadelphia with Sam Hunt from New London and in the afternoon Dave Beaman appeared from New Bedford and Thompson, Wise and Hersey from Boston. This made a total of twenty-four men at the reunion, but by the early departure of Davis, Damon and Grush, only twenty-on men were present at the Class dinner, Saturday evening, June 19.

Saturday some of the crowd went to Woods Hole to play golf; others went over to an inspection of Rutherford's estate and received an exposition of how to set ducks, raise cranberries and plant strawberries. Mrs. Rutherford proved a most entertaining hostess. This was the day that Brown, Merryweather and Geier started off to the eastward to look at a cottage and promised to be back to lunch, were gone all day and came back looking as if they had seen several cottages, arriving barely in time for dinner. At our Saturday night dinner outside of the regular business of reports and elections, greetings from many men who wanted to come but could not, a special feature was the telegram from our honorary member, H. C. Chapman, the royal good fellow of Saybrook who was our host four years ago. The message from Bob Flood took the form of verse, as follows:

"Acknowledging your letter 'bout 'Old Home Week at Tech'; Great dark clouds surround me, I am a mental wreck. And Satan must have prompted, to send enclosed programme: for now each daily thought and deed begins and ends with damn. Temptation, green-eyed monster, whispers ever sweet and low: You're not so darned important why not cut loose and go? But, no, I know my duty. Discretion picked on me. I bear the cross, I'll keep the gang from falling in the sea. Ah, well, my fancy rampant, through realms of mirth and love, no prohibition hampers, by order from above. I register in spirit, inspect the foul retort, and who shall say I can't attend the concert in the court. I'll circu-

late among the Frats, eat of their Buffet Lunch and kid myself till I believe it's beer or snaps or punch I'll steal around to D. K. E., for clothes so I can mix with that disreputable bunch — the Class of '96. And so my fancy rambles, back to Technology — no power on earth can rob me of its fond memory. And though hard fate enthalls me, and keeps me on the job — I shut my eyes and join the gang and feel my pulses throb."

After discussion of the matter of a twenty-fifth reunion accompanied by a twenty-five year class book or portfolio, it was voted that '96 have a big celebration next year and that every one start now to boost for largest possible attendance. It was also voted to publish a twenty-five-year class book next year containing pictures and stories of all the '96 men and a committee of five was appointed to take charge of it. F. A. Geier was voted an honorary member of the Class of '96.

The following day was Sunday and was another perfect day. The golf crowd hiked to Woods Hole. Some of the fellows departed for good in the forenoon, while the remainder stayed until after lunch before finally breaking up. Every one agreed that they had had a fine time and it is especially noticeable, in connection with these reunions, that if a man comes to one, he usually continues to appear at all reunions afterward.

The gratitude of the Class is due to Mr. and Mrs. Draper and to all of the staff of Terrace Gables who entered into the spirit of the occasion and gave us everything that we could wish in the way of food, accommodations and fun. The location of the hotel is ideal on the cliff, looking over the Vineyard Sound.

On Monday, June 21, an informal gathering of '96 men took place for dinner at the Copley Square Hotel and those present were Anderson, Harry Baldwin, Batchelder, Bates, Bell, Bragg, Damon, Davis, Joe Driscoll, Grush, Hayward, Knight, Lythgoe, Rockwell, Tucker and Underhill. The matter of reunion and portfolio were again taken up for the benefit of the men who had not been present at Falmouth and it was again agreed unanimously that both of these should be pushed hard next year, with the support of every man present.

The Technology banquet on June 23 brought out Mrs. Helen Chamberlain Dodd, Miss Grace Norris, Nevin, Robinson, Owen and Mansfield. These names, with those included in the two preceding lists, make the total of '96 members attending any of the various festivities.

An interesting letter has been received from M. L. Fuller and it contains the following item:

"I regret to have to say that it is almost certain that I shall be unable to join you at the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, as I have completed arrangements with the Hudson Bay Fur Company to go down the Mackenzie River across the wilderness and fur country of the Northwest Territory to Fort McPherson on the Arctic Ocean. The boat is due to leave Fort McMurray, Alberta, on June 15, and it is probable that I shall have to leave Massachusetts soon after June 1. As you may know, some possible oil territory has been reported in the far north. I resigned as chief geologist of the Sun Company on January 1, to take care of my business interests in the East and to carry out certain long-cherished travel and exploitation plans. I presume it would not be safe to say that I shall not go back into petroleum work, for some of the foreign jobs offer attractive opportunities for exploration which it would be hard to resist, but I am declining all work in the United States."

The following biography of Joe Harrington was taken from *Power* the issue of May 18, 1920.

"Almost everybody in the power-plant field in and about Chicago, in fact throughout the Central States, knows Joe Harrington, and his reputation as a combustion engineer has extended far beyond these confined limits. Burning coal efficiently, particularly the coals of the Middle West, has been his lifelong study. In the early days of his apprenticeship to this field the inferior grades of bituminous coal, such as slack or screenings, were actually discarded and considered unfit as power-plant fuel. To eliminate this economic waste the chain grate was designed. Mr. Harrington has been associated closely with the development of this type of stoker from its infancy and has been largely instrumental in showing that these inferior grades of coal could be burned efficiently. He is now developing a universal stoker designed to burn coals of all kinds with equal success.

"Reverting back to his youth, Joseph Harrington hailed from New England, the home of his ancestors for five generations. One of these ancestors on his mother's side was General Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame. He was born at Reading, Mass., a suburb

of Boston, in 1873, and being near the Bay he spent much of his early youth on the water. Like many other New England boys he was always interested in anything pertaining to mechanical pursuits. His father had a shop to which Joe and his brothers always had access. They were encouraged to play in this shop, and before the subject of this sketch was out of high school, he was a skillful machinist.

"Graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1896, Mr. Harrington spent the next four years in Mexico and Central America, prospecting in the mining regions and surveying for railways and rubber-plantation interests. During his school life he had picked up a working knowledge of the transit. But his liking was for things mechanical, so after four years of roaming he settled in Chicago. He was employed by the Green Engineering Co., as chief engineer for the twelve years ending 1912. Along with the development of the stoker Mr. Harrington gave much attention to the furnace, the ignition arch and other appurtenances necessary for efficient combustion. During these twelve years he gained a wide acquaintance in power-plant circles and was generally acknowledged as a leader in his particular field. It was his thought to capitalize on this reputation when at the end of 1912 he withdrew from his former connection to become an advisory engineer in the operations of power plants, in particular on questions relating to combustion. In this work he became intimately acquainted with all the details of operation. He saw the difficulties as viewed by the operator and came in touch with defects, mechanical and human, that could be gained only in this way.

"Work of greater magnitude in the industrial field momentarily enticed Mr. Harrington from the power plant. He became interested in powdered coal and in particular its application to heating furnaces in rolling mills. Several installations that were highly successful are to be credited to his long list of achievements. Memories of his first love, however, eventually drew him back to the field of stoker design and manufacture. In 1917 he became engineer and vice-president of the James J. Brady Foundry Co., Chicago.

"Mr. Harrington found time to do his bit for the Government during the war. He was appointed by the United States Fuel Administration administrative engineer for Illinois, having charge of fuel conservation and supervising of power. With his thorough knowledge of fuel and its burning and his exceptional ability as an executive and organizer, Mr. Harrington soon had the work underway. The questionnaires from Washington were sent out, and through numerous volunteers the power plants of the state were rated and their deficiencies pointed out to the plant owners. Volunteer inspectors were sent out on the job, and service was rendered to those requesting it. The work was entirely educational and by suggestion rather than by arbitrary regulation. One of the original features of the Illinois campaign was a series of weekly letters dealing with the primary factors entering into economy and conservation. They were elementary and semi-technical in character, and by local volunteer committees were printed and distributed to every plant in the state. Commendation came from all parts of the state and from Washington. Mr. Harrington was congratulated on his aggressive campaign and the excellent results that were being effected.

"Among the engineers of the community Mr. Harrington has always been active. He belongs to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and at one time was chairman of the Chicago Section. He is active in a number of standing committees of the society and a contributor to the Boiler Test Code. Recently, he has been appointed chairman of the Committee on Smoke Prevention of the Western Society of Engineers. He is a member of the Engineers Club of New York, the Old Colony Club, and an honorary member of the National Association of Stationary Engineers. An excellent speaker who can talk from the shoulder at a moment's notice, he is in frequent demand. Scarcely a week goes by without a call on his time and requests for one or more addresses before engineering, industrial or commercial associations.

"Notwithstanding his popularity and the constant demand for his presence elsewhere, Mr. Harrington is a great lover of his home at Riverside. An acre of ground attached to it gives him an opportunity to get close to nature and work with the flowers and shrubs in his ample garden."

Another biography which appeared in the *Journal of the Society of Automobile Engineers*, is that of W. G. Wall. Wall is second vice-president of this Society.

"Second Vice-President Wall, representing motor car engineering, was born August 7, 1875, at Baltimore, Md. He was graduated in civil engineering course at the Virginia Military Institute in 1894, and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for

two years, receiving the degree of bachelor of science in electrical and mechanical engineering in 1896. He then entered the service of the Southern agency of the General Electric Co., at Charlotte, N. C. Leaving there in 1898 he became electrical and mechanical engineer for the Smith-Courteney Co., Richmond, Va. There he installed steam and electric plants on men-of-war built at the Norfolk Navy Yard and other vessels built by the William Trigg Shipbuilding Co. He also acted in the capacity of consulting engineer when the power plant equipment of the first American submarine, the "Plunger," was changed from steam to internal-combustion engines.

"Mr. Wall built a gasoline automobile at Richmond, Va., in 1898 and has been engaged in the construction of gasoline and electric vehicles ever since. In 1900 he became associated with the newly organized National Motor Vehicle Co., Indianapolis, as mechanical engineer and designer. At the present time he is vice-president and chief engineer of the successor of this company, the National Motor Car and Vehicle Corporation.

"In May, 1917, Mr. Wall entered the army as an engineer in the Ordnance Department, being promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the following year. He spent a short time overseas investigating the possibility of improvement of the motorization of larger guns, being detailed to the British and French armies. On his return to the United States he was made chief of the motor equipment section of the Ordnance Department and until the armistice was signed was engaged in designing tractor caissons and installing heavy guns on caterpillar self-propelled mounts. An outline of the work which he accomplished in this post was given in the paper which he presented at the 1919 Annual Meeting of the Society. He was elected to membership in the Society in 1906 and served as a vice-president from 1913 to 1915."

Chenery has missed very few of our reunions but found himself unable to come this year. He is very busy in Albany, N. Y., preparing for the publication of a two hundred-page bulletin of the University of the State of New York on a study of the Cleveland Public Library System, material for which he gathered in a two months' visit there last spring.

A newspaper item from Mexico, via Jerome, Arizona, states that F. A. Thanisch who is located at Palizada, Mexico, has reported the killing of the two other Americans in that camp. Thanisch appears to have escaped assassination so far, probably because the two other men were the men who had the money for carrying on the company.

Harry Baldwin who is also a member of the Swampscott Board of Selectmen as well as mechanical engineer with the General Electric Company at Lynn, has been cited by Secretary of War Baker, for distinguished service in connection with his work as designing engineer on army searchlight power units. His citation states that Mr. Baldwin took up searchlight work in June, 1918, and initially accomplished an almost impossible task, for within three months he had designed and directed the production of a complete new and radical type of searchlight power unit. Within another month they had been tested and placed with the second field army of the American expeditionary force in France.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth L. Tappan, daughter of Lewis Tappan to Robert A. Talbot took place at Wellesley Hills on April 14.

Lucius Tyler has moved his Tyler Manufacturing Co. operations to 755 Boylston Street, Boston. — George L. Blakeslee who has been reported missing is with the United States Reclamation Service, at Powell, Wyoming. Dan Bates, who has been located at Lewiston, Maine, for such a long period that he was almost considered as a native son, has now become vice-president of the firm of Day & Zimmermann, 611 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Apparently now that Federal prohibition is in effect Dan feels that it is safe for him to venture outside the confines of the old prohibition state of Maine.

Joseph E. Owens, another man who had been reported missing is Manual Training teacher in the William H. Lincoln School, Brookline, Mass. Likewise, Charles M. Stamp has been located at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he is with the Mt. Vernon Foundry and Engineering Co. Alba H. Warren is manager of the El Paso Electric Railway Co. at El Paso, Texas.

John G. Callan, who has been appointed professor of industrial management, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, is well known in the New England electrical field, having been at one time in the steam-turbine engineering department of the General Electric Company at Lynn, Mass., and later mechanical engineer with Arthur D. Little, Inc. During the past four years he has been chairman of the depart

ment of mechanical engineering, University of Wisconsin, also lecturing at Harvard on factory management.

Additional information in regard to deaths, some of which is rather delayed, has been added to our records.

Joseph H. Smyth died in Stamford, Conn., May 6, 1917, and was buried in Plymouth, Mass. — Walter M. Hollis died in Lynn, January 18, 1917. — William B. Clough is reported by Cannon to have died several years ago, so long ago that his widow who had married again, called on Cannon six or seven years ago. — William Allen died last year in Denver, having been in poor health for a long time. — John L. Snyder died in 1913. On leaving the Institute in 1896, John went into the office of Shipley, Rutan & Cooleage, architects, where he remained until his health broke down the following year. As his trouble was tuberculosis, he went to Arizona, taking a position in the Indian Service on the Pima Indian Reservation at Maricopa. He gradually grew worse and when hope was entirely gone, he came east to Nantucket where his father and mother were living, and died there. John was extremely diffident in character with remarkably high ideals. He was considered by John Fiske as one of the very best posted men in the country on both ancient and modern history.

The following material regarding Wentworth has been obtained through the kindness of Charley Lawrence:

"On the thirtieth ultimo, I called at the offices of the Foundation Company and there met Mr. A. O. Greist, who for some years had been assistant to Wentworth as chief engineer of the Foundation Company. Mr. Greist was more than pleased to talk to some one who was interested in Wentworth, and he talked very freely, giving the salient points in which he thought we would be most interested.

"Wentworth died on Saturday, February 21, after an illness of less than ten days. Up to the very last Wentworth had been unusually active, beginning his work early in the morning and not letting up until long after the usual working hour, this pressure being due to a contract which the Foundation Company had with the Dunlop Company of England for the construction of a very large plant near Buffalo, New York, to cost \$10,000,000, consisting of ten major buildings, measuring 560 feet long by 120 feet wide. The Dunlop Company seemed to throw almost the entire responsibility on the Foundation Company, so that Wentworth carried it all, though this had nothing to do with his collapse. It was during this rush that he complained of feeling ill, went to the hospital with a pronounced case of influenza, developing later into pneumonia which carried him off so quickly.

"Wentworth's home was in Wayne, Pa., where his wife resided with her son and younger daughter. One daughter, a girl of about twenty years, was studying at Smith College at the time. The boy, Paul, of fifteen and a girl of seven or eight were at home with their mother. Wentworth spent most of his time in New York, going to Philadelphia at the end of each week, returning Mondays.

"Wentworth spent ten months in France for the Foundation Company of France, which had a contract with the French Government, originally to construct ship yards and develop harbors, but this was changed because of the turn in the war, and the Foundation Company was called upon to restore industrial plants, such as Textile Mills, Hotels and even Residences. He returned to this country in October, 1919, and immediately took up his work on the Dunlop plant."

1898

A. A. BLANCHARD, *Secretary*, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

The Class met at the Boston City Club at dinner Monday, June 21, during the period of the All-Technology Reunion. Present were McIntyre, Kendall, Jacoby, Winslow, Godfrey, Babson, Wing, Humphrey, Gardner, Lansingh, Blanchard, C. H. Smith, E. R. Barker, Dawes, Peavey, Russ, Treat.

Winslow was asked to tell of his own recent experiences and afterward to act as sort of informal toastmaster. With his usual modesty he said very little about himself, but he did tell us of the idea which occupies a foremost place in his thoughts, and which he had already brought forward that afternoon as one of the principal speakers at the Com-

memoration Meeting in Walker Memorial. Those who were fortunate enough to be there assure us that his was the big speech of the meeting. The idea he presented to us was this: Formerly when an epidemic visited the land, the people regarded themselves as powerless to resist it and accepted the calamity as the will of God, and without trying to resist it. Now the increase of scientific knowledge has taught us much about such things and we are in a position to combat, oftentimes with complete success, these scourges. (This is Winslow's own department of science.) But today bodily diseases are not the only diseases that attack society. The terrible social unrest existing today is a mental state of disease. It ought to be as susceptible to prevention and cure as bodily disease. It is the function of the scientifically trained man — the engineer in the broad sense — to analyze this problem and work out a solution.

Roger Babson and Hollis Godfrey took up the discussion and it is clear that both men are actively at work on the problem, and are doing things which will help to bring about the solution.

Elliot Parker, chairman of the committee on the twenty-fifth reunion outlined plans for that event and asked for suggestions. The plan now outlined is to hold the event on the shore of Long Island Sound, midway between Boston and New York, the weekend preceding commencement. From there the Class will come to Boston to be present as a class body at the commencement exercises. Furthermore the plan is put forward to present to the Institute on that occasion some permanent memorial of the Class, probably in the form of some architectural feature. Lester Gardner is appointed a committee to confer with the architect as to the possibilities of this sort.

Seth Humphrey called attention to the fact that he has now served nearly to the end of two consecutive terms (ten years) as Class representative on the Alumni Council. He wishes to be relieved at the end of the present term. Much appreciation is due to Humphrey for the able and conscientious way in which he has served on this important body. Elliot Barker was proposed as a successor to Humphrey. After the effective way in which Barker pitched in and managed the Tech Endowment Fund drive, we may be sure that the Class could not be more effectively represented on the council. Please keep this thought in mind until the ballots are sent out by the Alumni Association.

A few of the items about classmates heard at the Reunion are as follows:

Seth Humphrey's new book, entitled "The Racial Prospect" was published April, 1920, by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. — Raymond S. Willis is general purchasing agent and acting advertising manager of the United States Rubber Co. — Bob Allyn is New York alderman from the Borough of Brooklyn, the most encouraging thing we have ever heard about New York politics.

Edward B. Richardson has entered into partnership in the firm of Richardson & Gay, consulting engineers, 220 Devonshire Street, Boston. Richardson was formerly of the firm of Richardson & Hale. He went overseas with the 26th Division and was discharged from the United States Army in 1919 as Lieutenant-Colonel of Field Artillery.

J. G. Coffin is director of aeronautical research of the Curtis Aeronautical and Motor Corporation, Garden City, Long Island. We have frequently seen articles from him lately in scientific papers discussing the calculations of altitudes reached by airplanes.

Lester D. Gardner since leaving military service has started another trade paper, *The Tire Trade Journal*. This makes four magazines that his company publishes, the other three being *The Rubber Age*, *Aircraft Journal* and *Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering*. All the papers are printed at the Gardner, Moffat Press which was started this year at Highland, New York. Lester was president of the Technology Club of New York for the last year and is now president of the Technology Club Post of the American Legion.

Horace Smith was with the Remington Arms, U. M. C. Co., as physicist during the war. He was later with the American Lathe and Stamping Co. as chief chemist and he is now with the Columbia Graphophone Co. in research work. He sends a challenge to Sam Chapin to ride a 100-yard motorcycle race at the twenty-fifth reunion.

Hurter now has headquarters at Chicago. He was married in 1919 to Eva Gertrude McCrossan at Vancouver, B. C.

J. N. Goddard is superintendent of the Smelter at Torreon, Mexico. Address Cia. Metalurgica de Torreon, S. A., Apartado 93, Torreon, Coahuila, Mexico.

George Wright writes: "Appointed Professor Mechanical Dentistry Harvard. Just interested in living long enough to see what is coming next. Have great hopes for the future in the world at large."

A. W. Tucker writes: "Was glad to be remembered (referring to the annual Class dinner). Am still doing Course III work, for the past twelve months as Mining Engineer in the Bureau of Mines, making reports based on field examinations of properties in the Southern Appalachians, on which claims were filed under the War Minerals Relief Act. Interesting work, but from its character includes only those properties operated at a loss. Salisbury, N. C., continues to be my home and would be very glad to get a visit from any of the 'old gang' who pass this way."

Two of our classmates who came to Tech from other colleges are celebrating their twenty-fifth Class reunion this spring, Percival Hall Lombard at Harvard and Arthur F. Howard at Amherst.

In the last number of the REVIEW mention was made of the death of Robert Winthrop Pratt at the height of an eminently successful career. In this number we present a most excellent photograph as well as an appreciation of his life by C.-E. A. Winslow.

ROBERT WINTHROP PRATT

1876-1920

It was the privilege of the writer to enjoy a friendship with Winthrop Pratt of nearly thirty years' duration. As classmates at the Boston English High School and at Technology, as colleagues in the office of the Massachusetts State Department of Health, as fellow sanitarians following related lines of activity, we were closely associated for the whole of this period. The news of Winthrop Pratt's sudden death on February 2, last — at the very height of a rarely successful and rarely useful career, — came as an appalling shock.

The objective facts of our classmate's life have been adequately summarized by the *Engineering News* as follows: "Mr. Pratt graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1898 and entered the engineering department of the Boston and Albany Railroad. In June, 1899, he became assistant engineer of the Massachusetts State Board of Health where he remained four years. He left Massachusetts in April, 1903, to become chief engineer of the Ohio State Board of Health. In that capacity he continued until October, 1911, except for one year's leave of absence in 1909-10, when he was retained as consulting sanitary engineer by the Cuban government. Mr. Pratt resigned his office with the State Board of Health in the latter part of 1911 to carry on a private consulting practice jointly with the duties of an appointment as special sanitary engineer for the City of Cleveland. In July, 1913, he also became consulting engineer for the water department of that city. During Mr. Pratt's service on the health board of Ohio he personally investigated and wrote reports on more than four hundred water-supply and sewerage projects for municipalities and public institutions in the state. In Cuba he supervised the design of water-supply and sewerage systems for various island cities, including a mechanical filtration plant for Santiago de Cuba. The water-filtration plant of Cleveland was designed and its construction supervised by Mr. Pratt. He also had charge of the important series of experiments begun at the Cleveland sewage-testing station in 1913. Aside from his Cleveland work, Mr. Pratt was engineer for many water works and sewerage systems in Ohio and elsewhere, including a number of water and sewage treatment plants. Water-treatment experiments at Detroit were conducted under his direction in 1917-18. Mr. Pratt was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was joint author with the late Professor L. P. Kinnicutt and Professor C.-E. A. Winslow of "Sewage Disposal," published in 1910 and revised in 1918. He was a frequent contributor to *Engineering News*.

To those who knew the man and knew his work, these summary statements of positions filled and work accomplished are significant of a unique and fruitful public service. The science of municipal engineering at many points bears the impress of Winthrop Pratt's constructive vision, for he never feared to do the new things which his clear and alert mind felt to be sound and practical. The immediate and tangible results of his labors are seen in hundreds of municipalities in this country and in Cuba and thousands of men and women have been safeguarded from water-borne diseases by the sanitary works which he made possible. He built up by his own unaided efforts (for he never had a business partner) one of the most successful engineering organizations of its type in the country; and from the nature of the work performed it was an organization whose success was measured not merely in dollars and cents but in the saving of human lives. In these



ROBERT WINTHROP PRATT, '98

days of social unrest and apparent concentration upon immediate material reward it is well to remember the deeper recompense that comes to the engineer, as to every truly creative worker, from the sense that he can look upon his work and call it good.

To the success which our classmate won, his wife Elizabeth Southwick Pratt contributed in very large degrees, for their life of nearly seventeen years together was a rarely perfect one.

Behind the work and in the work is the man; and it is of the man, Winthrop Pratt, that his classmates are thinking with a sense of keen and vital loss. His big frame and his slow, kindly smile were the outer signs of a nature that was at once strong and gentle. He was a tireless and enthusiastic worker, a clear and sound thinker, a born business man, with a Yankee love of bargaining. Yet he was always patient and fair-minded and considerate of others. His contracts were secured because his integrity inspired confidence. His subordinates were devoted because his character won their complete loyalty. Winthrop Pratt's life was a successful life. His friends, while they mourn a deep and personal loss, can feel proud of a career which even though cut short in its prime is builded imperishably into the progress of engineering and the development of our country, and of a life which leaves behind it the memory of a strong and upright and lovable man.

1899

W. MALCOLM CORSE, *Secretary*, 603 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.

B. S. HINCKLEY, *Assistant Secretary*, 177 Park Street, Newton, Mass.

Messrs. Parker, Kingman, Swan, Priest, Watrous, E. H. Hinckley, Graves and B. S. Hinckley gathered together at the Class dinner held at the City Club on June 21, and spent a pleasant evening in recalling past experiences.

The matter suggested by Harry Morse relative to higher Class dues sufficient to maintain a paid secretary was considered. The general opinion seemed to be that this might be tried out, but that it should be presented to all members for consideration and action.

Mr. Walter O. Adams writes as follows: "I am interested in the Production Foundries Company of Ann Arbor, Mich., which was established in July, 1919. They make high-grade automotive grey-iron castings and have been very successful." Adams says he enjoys Ann Arbor very much as it is a delightful city with many facilities not found in other cities of the same size.

Mr. W. C. Phalen is geologist to the Solvay Process Company of Syracuse, New York. He expects to spend this summer in the field.

Mr. H. L. Morse writes as follows: "When I was in France and began to have time for reflection and planning for the future, after the armistice, incidentally being most pleasantly situated at the time in command of a 'leave area' in the Pyrenees, I could look forward only to a certain reduction in rank, responsibility and pay. As you know, I was promoted to Colonel, Field Artillery, on account of some fairly decent work that I did as Brigade Chief of Staff, and while temporarily in command of a heavy Howitzer regiment during operations of October 8 and 10, just east of the Meuse, I had had a taste of responsibility in the service, which, apparently, I had discharged successfully, and I could not contemplate with equanimity settling down to subordinate work for another period of ten years, which was the only future the army offered me.

Incidentally, during my stay in France, I conceived a great liking for the people and their manner of living, and my knowledge of the language having enabled me to understand and appreciate both, I was desirous of returning to France in a civil capacity. When I returned to the States, therefore, on June 30, 1919, I immediately began to investigate the possibility of employment in France with some of the civilian engineering enterprises, which were seriously underway at that time, and for some time my success in that direction seemed certain. Unfortunately, as you know, the rate of exchange between the two countries was most unfavorable to the development of such enterprises, and those in which I became interested — three of them at one time or another — were either cancelled or suspended, and the prospect of employment in France became, for the present, most remote. That being the case, I communicated with Professor Miller among others, looking to place myself in civil life in this country, and almost immediately obtained a

most interesting opportunity with the Remington Typewriter Company as chief inspector, over the inspection services of their four plants, which I was able to accept, and consequently resigned my commission, which resignation took effect June 2, 1920, and I am now once more a civilian and greatly satisfied with my condition.

I sincerely hope that my present activities will enable me to come closer to the many members of the Class who are engaged in similar lines or whose duties or pleasure bring them to the vicinity of Ilion. I have not as yet found a place where I shall establish my residence, but this will probably be in Utica. If any members of the Class are located in this vicinity, it would be a very great pleasure to me if they would call me up or drop me a line in order that we may get together."

W. Scott Matheson writes that he is vice-president and manager of the only drop forge concern west of Chicago. He is located at Seattle in charge of the Bacon Matheson Forge Company. Matheson came east in June to attend a convention in Atlantic City and to attend the All-Technology Reunion. He was accompanied by his wife and thirteen-year-old daughter.

Clancey M. Lewis, Seattle, as a fulfilment of one of his Tech vows, has been quite active during the past year in the promulgation of the idea of the metric system and its establishment as the official standard of the country. He attended the Seventh National Trade Convention leading the delegation of Washington manufacturers, being secretary of the Association and also a delegation of the China Club of Seattle of which he is president. At the convention he served in the capacity of trade advisor on selling methods in China and also appeared as one of the advocates of metric standardization before the convention at the World Trade Club held in San Francisco, May 17, 1920.

Lewis mentioned how he, with other undergraduates, had twenty-two years ago pledged themselves to the metric system and determined to work for its adoption. At the same convention two other Tech men were on the program. Burgess Darrow, '11, chief of the technical division of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's new plant at Los Angeles, and Arthur E. Kennelly.

1900

INGERSOLL BOWDITCH, *Secretary*, 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

It does not seem to make much difference to the Class whether there is a letter in the REVIEW or not. Perhaps the members are too polite to say so. This should not be the case as the secretary hoped that he would receive so many complaints because he had nothing in the last number of the REVIEW that he could fill this letter with them. Now he must furnish his own material which won't be half so interesting. He also hoped that George Gibbs would write this letter, but George is lost somewhere on the Connecticut River and communicates with the outside world only by telegraph.

A dinner was held at the Walker Memorial the last week in May and plans for the reunion were discussed. Some of the fellows wanted to go somewhere for a week end and when they were given the opportunity only French and Wastcoat wanted to go, so that part of the reunion was given up. Dick bought a new pair of flannel trousers for the occasion and was deeply disappointed that he could not show himself off in them. After the discussion Patch gave an illustrated talk on his work and life in Bierut and it was most interesting to learn about the true condition of that part of the world from one who had actually taken part in the relief work.

At the end of the Memorial Exercises on Monday, June 21, Stearns, Neall, Ziegler and Bowditch took the fellows in their automobiles to the Corinthian Yacht Club at Marblehead where a most delicious dinner was served. Besides the above mentioned, the following went from Boston: Russell, Cutting, Walworth, Sperry, Cotting, Wedlock, Jackson, Wastcoat, Emery, Bugbee and Silvermann. Fitch, French, Ripley and Adams came direct to the Club. The menu was clam chowder, baked lobsters with green peas, and fried potatoes, lettuce salad, cheese and crackers, ice cream and coffee. After dinner some of the fellows played pool and others sat around the open fire and talked. Unfortunately, the weather was overcast and there was no sunset over Marblehead harbor as had been planned. Cars were taken about quarter past nine and everybody seemed to have had a good time. The following are taken from some of the reply cards.

"Five thousand miles separates me from the Centre of the Universe. Sincerest regrets." *Thurber*.

"Expected to come to dinner. Delayed. Missed all connections. Salutations for successful 1900 Reunion Regeneration-Rejuvenation." *Gibbs*.

"I hoped to plan a vacation this year in June, but couldn't make it. Wish I were with you at Monument Beach and Marblehead. I would like to get acquainted with 1900 again — if any of you get to Pittsburgh, look me up at the Union Station, P.R.R." *Z. M. Briggs*.

"I hope you will enjoy a grand Reunion and wish I might be with you." *Oxnard*.

"Sorry I can't come. Regards to all the boys and girls." *Perry*.

"Mighty sorry I cannot be in Boston for Old Home Week. Best regards to French, and all the other oldtimers." *Holbrook*.

"I regret that college duties and the long distance will prevent me from attending Old Home Week at M. I. T. and also our Class Reunion. I am sure it will be a great occasion and a fitting tribute to our late beloved President. With best wishes for a successful Reunion and with kind greetings to all Fraternity." *Brock*.

"Why didn't the Boston bunch make a special effort to celebrate our twentieth Reunion? Is the twenty-fifth going to slip by too without special mention? I obtained my discharge from the Army on March 5, and am temporarily engaged as Consulting Concrete Engineer at the Bureau of Standards, in Washington. It is not possible for me to get leave during June to go as far away as Boston." *Merrill*.

"Sorry I can't be with you. Had planned to but recently decided to leave on June 18 with family for six weeks' camp on Mount Adams near Puget Sound. I know my classmates will approve this dissipation on my part if they realize that I have had practically no vacation for four years." *Dean*.

"I would like to join the crowd on this our twentieth anniversary, but I am so busy now that I do not think there is any chance of doing so. I am still in New York with the railroad and have three building jobs going on at Grand Central Terminal this summer." *Jouett*.

"With regrets that cannot be expressed on the public back of a postcard I have to say that I cannot be with you. Some happier day will come I hope, when I can be among those present rather than a 'perennial regrette.' Hope you will all have a rattling good time in your automobiles." *Cooke*.

"Thanks for the compliment of the notice — but distance and duties will prevent my being able to attend. I have not any interesting news to send regarding myself. I might add that myself and family are enjoying this beautiful healthy place and climate so much we are planning to stay at least another year. With sincere regards to all of the class — especially yourself. Cordially yours." *Batcheller*.

"Cannot get north this year as I am afraid of the consequences to Texas if left to itself just now. Have just moved into a lovely old Mexican house with corridor — or galeria — or porch, 54 feet by 12 feet, a big patio all tangled up with trees and shrubs, orange, lemon, pomegranate, oleanders, roses, jasmine — some of the rooms are big and high, some little and low; three fireplaces, no kitchen sink, not a closet nor a shelf nor a cupboard; husband president of first National Bank and about to stock up his seven thousand-acre ranch; also busy with a railroad from San Antonio to Point Isabel, also raising cotton. Oil men say this shows signs of being the next big field. It is a wonderful country and a wonderful climate and the greatest need is the right men to develop its resources and build up the border. If there are any M. I. T. men who would be interested, write to us. Good luck and best wishes to you all." Sincerely, *Ethel Fifield Brooks*.

On Tuesday night the following were present at the banquet; Neall, Ziegler, French and his wife, Stratton, Wastcoat, Fitch, Stearns, Bowditch, Patch, Silvermann, Miss Durgin and Miss Langford.

Wednesday the reunion met at Plymouth but no record was made of the members of the Class who attended.

Frank Chase has been publishing a magazine for the benefit of his staff and friends and he has been kind enough to send copies to the secretary. They are very interesting reading and show that Frank D. Chase, Inc., is a thorough going concern.

Leonard has been building a refinery for the Beacon Oil Company in Everett, Mass., and expects to start refining oil in July. It is said that this plant is the last word in oil

refining and Leonard ought to send sample barrels of gasoline to every member of the Class who has an auto so that he can get first hand criticism.

A report has been received that Karl Burroughs was married about the middle of June. As no announcement of the wedding was received, no particulars can be given.

Will somebody send me the present address of Frederick C. Lindsley, Course 1. His mail is returned from Minneapolis. The following are changes of addresses:

Mr. Aurim M. Chase, 736 Ackerman Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Percival Clow, 125 East 46th Street, Ninth floor, New York, N. Y.; Miss Christena H. Garrett, Care Prof. H. O. Hofman, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. John M. Higgins, 24 Bromfield Street, West Somerville, Mass.; Mr. Paul L. Price, 128 West Second Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mr. William C. Saunders, 773 Multnomah Street, Portland, Oregon.

1901

HOWARD T. CHANDLER, *Secretary*, Hinckley Road, Milton, Mass.

The Class dinner was held Monday, June 21, at the Hotel Bellevue and in the absence of President Seaver, who was, unfortunately, detained in Cleveland, was presided over by "Jack" Scully as toastmaster, who read letters from the president, from "Matt" Brush and from Ellis F. Lawrence of Portland, Oegon. Members present were: G. W., Allen, Boyd, H. T. Chandler, Daloz, Holmes, Monahan, McGann, Pepperell, Rowe, Sammet, Scully, Stearns, Taft, Williams and H. B. Wood.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: president, F. R. C. Boyd; vice-president, McGann; secretary-treasurer, H. T. Chandler,

The retiring secretary-treasurer, Robert L. Williams, was given a unanimous vote of thanks for many years of faithful, conscientious work and untiring effort in keeping up our interest in Class and College affairs and a generous sum of money was appropriated for a gift to Mrs. Williams as an expression of appreciation for her co-operation and assistance in the secretary's work.

It was voted to hold a reunion in 1921 and make especial plans in regard to it on account of its being our twentieth anniversary. For this purpose a reunion committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. A. W. Rowe, chairman, John T. Scully and H. B. Wood.

Vice-President elect McGann, representative of the Class of 1901 in the endowment campaign, made a report stating the donation of the Class to the endowment fund was \$87,000, placing us fourth on the list.

Those present at the banquet in the Walker Memorial on Tuesday, June 22, were: H. T. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davidson; Dennison, Rowe, Stearns, Taft, Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Wood.

The outing at Plymouth, Wednesday, June 23, was attended by Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Taft, and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Williams.

During the passage down Mrs. Williams was presented with a bouquet of roses tied with the Class colors with the explanation that it expressed but not measured the appreciation of the Class of 1901 for her co-operation and assistance rendered the retiring secretary-treasurer in carrying on his duties. Her youthful appearance together with "Bobby's" ever-present happy smile led many to think she was a June bride as the "Only-One" Class paraded about the streets of Plymouth as a special concession to the residents of that town.

The return passage was very quiet as became the dignity of a Class of our age interrupted only by an occasional cheer for 1901. An unique event was the accidental meeting upon the upper deck of the Classes of '91, '01 and '11, who gave a united cheer at a suggestion from one of the members of the Class of "91" for the "Three Tens."

There was only one photograph taken and this is not available at this time.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Davidson were about the only ones attending any of the events who came from any distance, making an auto trip from Philadelphia to be present. Davidson is with the Emergency Fleet Corporation at Hog Island. Ellis F. Lawrence writes from Portland that he is running the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon, and has sent one graduate to Tech for advanced work, where he is making a good record, and hopes to send three more. He has been giving a good deal of

time to city planning work, having served a year on the city plan commission and on the board of directors of the City Club. His eldest is taking pre-architecture work at one of the high schools under Trenholm '01. He was glad, at the recent convention of the American Institute of Architects at Washington, to run across Sayward and McDaniel, both '01 architects, who, he says, are very handsome and look prosperous.

1903

MYRON H. CLARK, *Secretary*, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

RALPH H. NUTTER, *Assistant Secretary*, Box 274, Lynn, Mass.

The following reunion notes were written by W. H. Whitcomb:

"A reunion was held at Atlantic House, Nantasket Beach, Saturday and Sunday, June 19 and 20, 1920. The party was small but what it lacked in quantity it made up in pep and there was something doing all the time. Clark, King, Robertson, Sears and Whitcomb were there all the time and Hewitt Crosby spent part of Sunday. We mustn't forget Clark's chauffeur — he was 'there' all the time. Ask Bobby, he knows.

"Bobby, as official discoverer of an oasis, needed no divining rod for his work. His masterful handling of the job clearly demonstrates the value of experience. His efforts did much to offset the disappointment due to the poor turnout of the Class. The bathing was fine — to look at — as were also some of the bathers. Everything considered we enjoyed the bathing immensely.

"The drives were very enjoyable, especially Sunday afternoon. Members of the Class, pro tempore, were obtained to fill the vacant seats provided for those who came not. Clark said the dancing at Paragon was fine. The rest of us had to take his word for it, as we didn't have a look in.

"The Sunday night beach patrol was a fizzle, at least Robertson and Whitcomb said it was. With that recklessness born of despair they wound up the evening with one last sup of "hootch" and a desperate, daredevil ride on the roller coaster. The others fared better but you will have to get the details from them.

"We all say we had a good time.

"Monday evening, June 21, 1920, we held our Class dinner at Young's Hotel. Clark, King, Ruxton, Atwood, Aldrich, Loughlin, Joyce, Crosby, Sears, Haddock, Calnan, Gleason, Robertson, and Whitcomb, fourteen in all, were present. A very enjoyable evening was spent. During the dinner the following officers were elected. E. J. Ruxton, secretary and treasurer, C. S. Aldrich, assistant secretary and treasurer. An executive committee consisting of M. H. Clark, T. E. Sears, and R. J. King was elected.

"Plans for a big twentieth anniversary reunion were talked over. Not too early to make up your mind that you are going to be there. After the dinner an informal discussion of the relation of the Institute and the alumni was held.

"Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Eaton, of 335 Angell Street (Providence, R. I.), announce the birth of a son, William Cross, on May 17, 1920."

A. A. Potter writes: "I am leaving the Kansas State Agricultural College to take the position of Dean of Engineering at Purdue University, La Fayette, Indiana."

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Capt. Walter H. Adams, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Jose H. Aguilar, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico; Frank G. Babcock, P. O. Box 606, New Haven, Conn.; Sheldon K. Baker, Box 978, Phoenix, Ariz.; Wilbur S. Barker, Care of Harrisburg Feed and Grain Co., 14 S. Market Square, Harrisburg, Pa.; Carl T. Bilyea, 119 Meadow Lane, New Rochelle, N. Y.; F. Clark Durant, Jr., Ardmore, Pa.; William A. Harrigan, 677 Dudley Street, Box 30, Boston 25, Mass.; Edward E. Hoxie, 1124-1125 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.; J. Russell Jones, Randolph, Charlotte County, Va.; John L. Jones, 156 North Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.; Robert R. Jordan, Prouts Neck, Maine; Alfred W. Kimball, 69 Washington Street, Newburyport, Mass.; Prof. Laura M. Lundin, Russell Sage College, Troy, N. Y.; Wilfred A. Paine, 584 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Laura S. Plummer, 38 St. Botolph Street, Boston 17, Mass.; Charles P. Waterman, 118 Warrenton Avenue, Hartford, Conn.; James W. Welsh, 8 West 40th Street, New York City; Charles A. Whit-

temore, 407 Linden Street, Wellesley Hills 82, Mass.; Richard T. Wilder, 418 Upson Avenue, El Paso, Tex.; Miss Elizabeth L. Williams, Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz.; William Winter, 34 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1904

HENRY W. STEVENS, *Secretary*, 12 Garrison Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

AMASA M. HOLCOMBE, *Assistant Secretary*, 3305 18th Street, N. W. Washington

"For it's always wet weather,
When 'Ought Four' gets together."

True to tradition, June 18, 1920, dawned with an overcast sky, from which fell torrents of rain, while the wind blew a gale from the northeast. The reason for this weather was apparently the fact that this was the opening day of '04's fourth reunion, and as the opening day of the three previous gatherings had seen rain, it was evident that old Jupe Pluvius was out to keep his record clean, or at any rate, to be consistent.

Twenty-one members of the Class had signified their intention of appearing at the Engineers' Club at noon for the start to the Wianno Club, and when the roll was called, nineteen were present. George Sanborn called up on the 'phone at the last minute and stated that unexpected business engagements prevented his attendance, and Charlie Haynes sent word he would join the expedition at East Milton, so all were accounted for, or present. Plenty of sea-going automobiles were moored along the curbs, and after a couple of hours spent at lunch, shaking hands, and swapping yarns the expedition set out for Cape Cod.

The journey was accomplished without any events worthy of mention. Due to road construction on the main route, some detours were necessary, which caused some of the pilots to make excessive mileage, but by six-thirty all were safely harbored at the Club. "Chick" Emerson and A. M. Read were found awaiting the main body, as they had come from Pawtucket, thus swelling our number to twenty-two.

On arrival we found that we had been assigned to one of the cottages, which we had entirely to ourselves. The Class of '85 was holding their thirty-fifth reunion at the same place, and had another cottage for their headquarters.

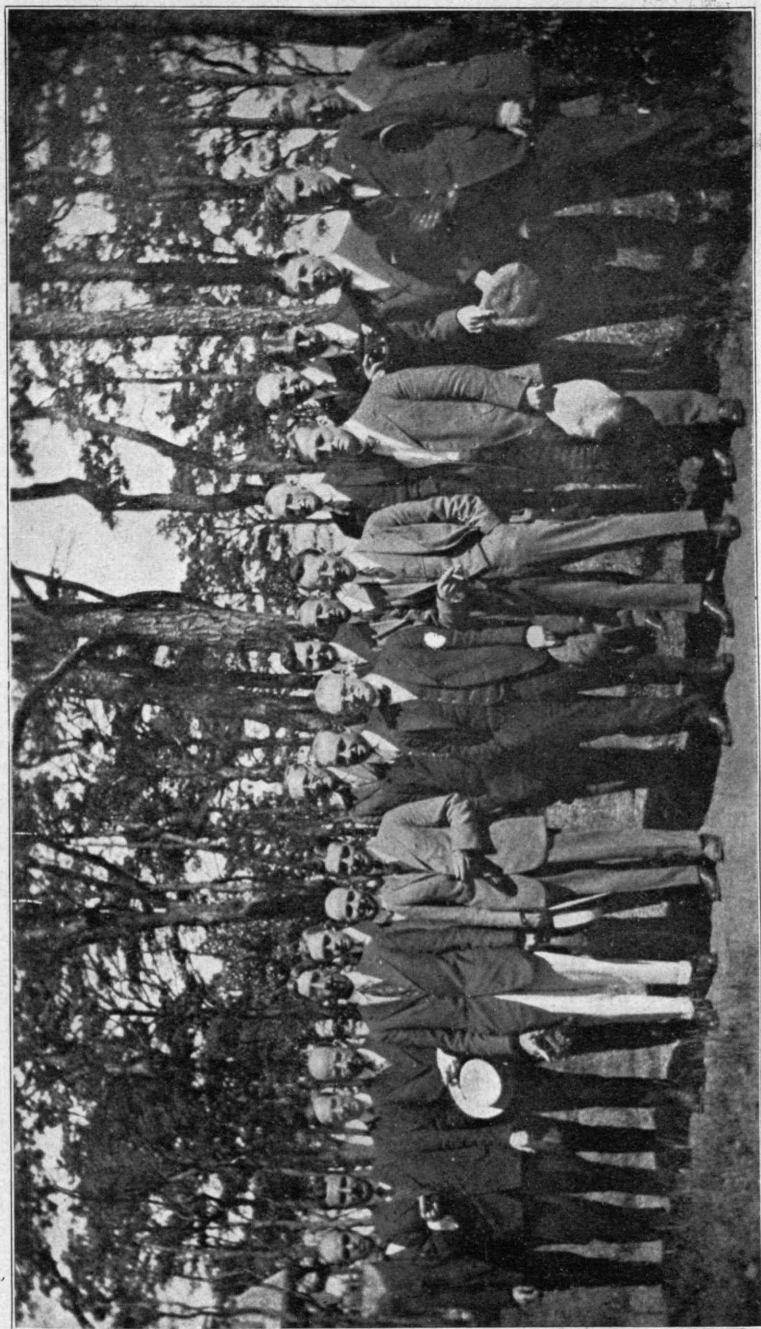
As soon as all our crowd had arrived, a general assembly was called in Kalmus' room, where the chairman of the refreshment committee, Dan Comstock, produced a glass container, the shape and appearance of which caused the hearts of all present to beat high in anticipation. Upon opening the container, it was found to hold a very delicious temperance drink, the invention of the chairman. The beverage became so popular that it was deemed wise to place the remainder in Dave Sutton's golf bag for security, when we adjourned for dinner, lest some of the bunch should appropriate it.

After dinner, at which we tendered our respects to "85," adjournment was made to the pool room where several spirited games of "Kelly pool" were played. 'Gene Russell was the champion of the evening, as he captured the largest "pot" containing at least two dollars and a half. Charlie Haynes, "Tommy" Rockwood, Hiller, and some one else whose name has escaped the scribe, scorned the pool players and occupied their evening with bridge. No report of this event was turned in, but it is supposed that Charlie Haynes, from his great experience with rubber, must have won out.

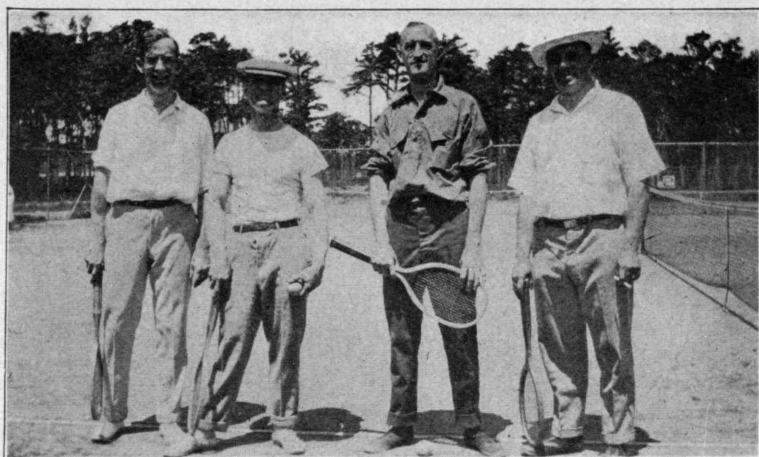
On our way back to the cottage, some one discovered a single star, shining through a rift in the clouds, and this was hailed as a sure sign that we should have fair weather on Saturday, which proved to be the case.

Saturday. About seven o'clock Saturday morning, many of the crowd were awakened by thumps on their doors accompanied by loud yells of "Fire." Investigation revealed Steve, clad in blue pajamas, as the cause of the disturbance. When questioned as to the location of the conflagration, he stated it was probably being used by the cooks in preparing breakfast, which he was afraid that some of the late sleepers might miss.

Immediately after breakfast, the entire assembly piled into automobiles and drove to the ballground for the annual ball game. Bearing in mind the results of playing with a regular baseball last year, an indoor ball had been provided for this game, which proved a great success. The teams for the game had been selected at dinner on Friday night, by



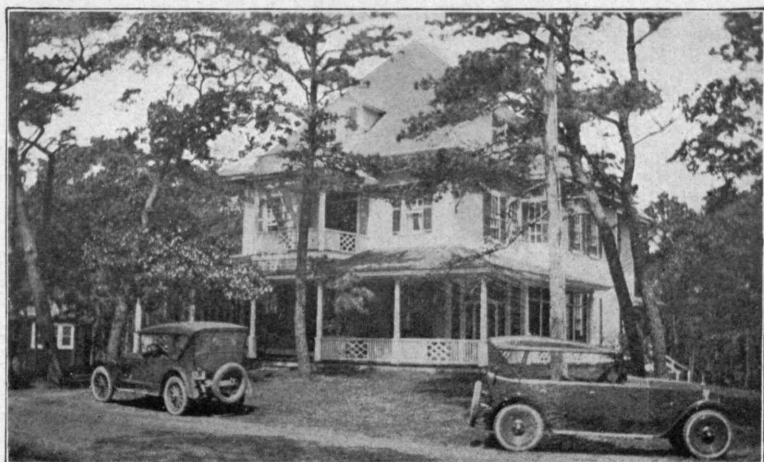
1904, FOURTH REUNION, THE WIANNO CLUB



1904, TENNIS CHAMPIONS



1904, SURVIVORS OF THE BALL GAME



1904, COTTAGE, WIANNO CLUB

drawing a line through the middle of the table. Kalmus and Stevens, being at the head of the table, on opposite sides of the line, were elected captains. As the score will show, most of the real ball players sat on one side of the line. The officials for the game were Dan Galusha, umpire, and Willard, score-keeper. Dan was able to control the unruly players, with the aid of a bat, while Willard needed a slide-rule, "log" book and an intimate knowledge of integral calculus to compute the score. After seven innings had been played, the internal arrangements of the big ball were exposed to the wide world and the last two innings were played with a regular ball. This gave Stebbins the opportunity for which he had been waiting; holding the bat in his unaided right hand, he made a home run, which even "Babe" Ruth might have envied. The feature play of the game was made by Ed Parker, when batting in the sixth inning. He knocked a pop fly which he caught on top of his head and by clever manipulation caused the ball to bound into the hands of Jack Draper, thus retiring the side. Charlie Haynes performed at short-stop with all the grace and ease of a big-league player. The pitchers showed great form, being able to throw almost anything but a straight ball, which baffled the opposing batters to some extent. The small number of errors (267) is remarkable when it is revealed that no practice had been held since last year. In passing it may be stated that 139 of the errors were made by the umpire.

The line-up:

Winners, Comstock, p.; Haynes, s. s.; Sutton, 2 b.; Sweetser, l. f.; Draper, c.; Kendall, r. f.; Cunningham, c. f.; Stebbins, 3 b.; Capt. Kalmus, 1 b.; *Might-Have-Wons*, Capt. Stevens c., p., 1 b.; Emerson, s. s.; Rockwood, Asst. 2 b.; Parker, c. f.; Hartshorne, Asst. l. f.; Haraden, 2 b.; Read, r. f., c.; Russell, 3 b.; Hiller, 1 b, s. s.; Dennie, p., c., 1 b.; Haley, Asst. c.; Score: *Winners* 14; *Might-Have-Wons*, 9.

After the ball game was over and the survivors photographed, we returned to the Club, where we found Buck Langley and Bill Anthony, who had motored over from New Bedford. The crowd then divided into small groups, some to play tennis, while others hastened to the golf links to aid in sharpening appetites for the mid-day meal.

A challenge was issued to "85" for a golf match, but it was not accepted. The afternoon was given over to golf, tennis and any other form of amusement which the individuals selected to suit themselves. The expected tennis match between Kalmus and Langley, as a result of the tie of last year, did not materialize, as Langley was suffering from an injury to his heel which prevented his playing. In doubles, Hiller and Draper defeated Parker and Stebbins, 2-1. Later, Draper and Dennie defeated Kendall and Parker 2-1, so that Draper and partner were the champions for the year in that branch of sport. Numerous matches in singles were played but the records have been lost. Any claim to the championship in singles, if accompanied by authentic scores, will be carefully considered.

The beautiful eighteen-hole golf course claimed the attention of the golf enthusiasts during the remainder of our stay. Many matches were played but due to the modesty of the participants, no records exist. The scribe was able to gather the following: Rockwood 94, Haynes 96, Read 96, Hartshorne 97, Kalmus 163. It is thought that Kalmus's score is for two rounds. Read also bettered his score as given above but the exact number of strokes is missing, as the scribe's notes were taken on his cuff and "everything came out in the wash."

Saturday evening the annual executive session was held after dinner. Owing to the present condition of restricted personal liberty which obtains throughout these United States, certain formalities lacked the zest of former years. However, by the amalgamation, ginger ale, lemon peel and other suitable ingredients, past masters in the art produced a beverage which had the appearance, if not the authority, of former times. Under the direction of Choirmaster Langley, the chorus was able to render several choice selections including the "Tiger Song" and the wonderful ditty concerning Lydia Pinkham. Many amusing anecdotes and reminiscences were related and a small token was presented to Herb Kalmus in appreciation of his courtesy and kindness, through which we were able to hold our reunion at the Wianno Club. After the session, we strolled out on the pier, where a vocal concert was given, and the day was closed with a "Good night" call at "85's" headquarters.

Sunday was a beautiful day and the morning was again taken up with golf, tennis, etc., until dinner.

One member of the Class, who has never before been absent from a reunion, was

sincerely missed at this one. Mert Emerson, on a business trip to Europe, was unable to conclude his engagements in time to arrive on this side for the big doings. A message was received from him bewailing his luck, and saying he would drink to our health, he being on the briny deep at the time beyond the three-mile limit.

After dinner, the exodus began, all regretting that the reunion was over, all expressing in the warmest terms the enjoyment derived from getting together again, and all looking forward with the liveliest anticipation to another reunion next year.

The roster of those present: Kalmus, Langley, Anthony, Parker, Dennie, Haley, Haraden, Draper, J. H., Hiller, Willard, Comstock, Galusha, E. H. Russell, Jr., Haynes, Rockwood, Sutton, P. S. Sweetser, C. J. Emerson, A. M. Read, Stebbins, Hartshorne, Kendall, Cunningham, Stevens.

Class Dinner: The Class dinner was held at the Boston City Club, Monday evening, and was attended by seventeen Class members, those present being Stevens, Evans, Tripp, Turgeon, Sutton, Galusha, Munster, Haley, Hale, Hartshorne, Hayward, E. H. Russell, Jr., Holcombe, Whitmore, Ferris, S. E. Brown and Groves.

Dick Hale, who served as colonel in the United States Army during the war, being chief of staff of the twenty-sixth division, entertained us for more than an hour with some of his experiences while in France. His remarks were heard with a great deal of interest and many points and side lights on military matters and the conduct of the operations of war were brought out. The remainder of the evening till a late hour was occupied with discussion of the Technology Plan and other live problems of the Institute.

The Class was well represented at the meetings of the fourth reunion and several members were heard at the various discussions. The remarks of A. M. Holcombe were especially well timed and were quoted in the Boston papers.

Nine members attended the big banquet, and did their part in making it a success. Although our numbers were small, our Class yell was given snappily and registered our presence. The men present were Rockwood, Holcombe, Sweetser, Evans, Ferris, Willard, Haley, Tripp and Stevens.

On the trip to Plymouth we were seven, Willard, Rockwood, Vosbury, Haley, Tripp, Calkins, and Stevens, being the Class pilgrims. Mrs. Rockwood and Mrs. Vosbury were also members of the party. Although our numbers were again small and no stunt was attempted, the trip was much enjoyed and formed a fitting conclusion to the Fourth Technology Reunion.

Matters of Interest: The total amount subscribed by the Class to the endowment fund was \$25,028, the total number of subscribers being one hundred and sixty-nine or about forty-four per cent of the Class.

Richard K. Hale was married on January 21, 1920, to Mary Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dean Pierce of Brookline, Mass. The ceremony took place at St. Paul's Church, Brookline.

The following clipping from the New York *Herald* of February 7, 1920, records the marriage of D. B. Bary, another member of the Class.

"Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Helene Maud Taplin, daughter of Mrs. Susannah M. Taplin of Wellesley, to Mr. Dmitri Alex Bary, son of Mrs. Helen M. Bary of San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, January 31, at 11 A.M., at Grace Church, New York City, the ceremony being performed by the rector, Dr. Charles Louis Slattery. The bride has been prominent throughout the East in social welfare work, and was for some time connected with the social settlement, Hale House, 6 Garland Street, Boston. She has organized many large welfare movements pertaining to the betterment of the working girl and has lectured on 'Women in Industry.' During the war she was connected with the government munition plants, supervising the housing, feeding and general welfare of the women munition workers, and since the war has devoted her time to employment problems. The groom served with the British army overseas for two years during the war. He attended Berkeley University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

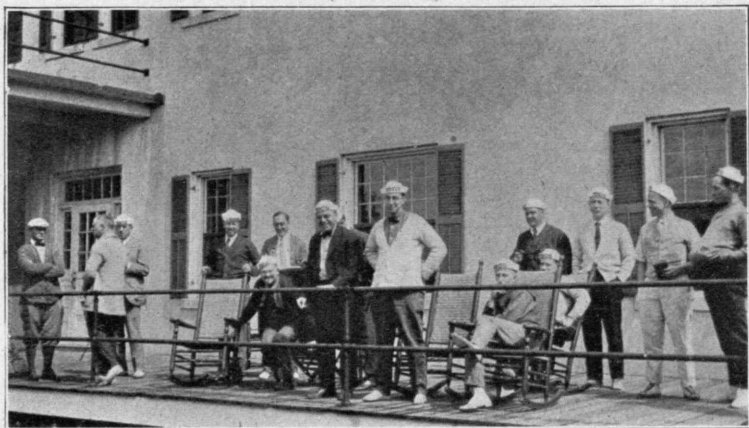
It is with regret that the secretary records the death of three of our members: Edwin R. Humphrey died December 18, 1919. Leonard P. Burnham died January 28, 1920. Fred H. Wilder died December 28, 1919. Leonard P. Burnham will be remembered by classmates as the first president of our Class, holding that office during our Freshman year. Professor Locke has provided the secretary with the following information concerning Wilder: "Fred H. Wilder, '04, whom I reported to you recently as having died



1905 GROUP



1905



1905



1905, ON THE BEACH

December 28, 1919, was for several years after graduation engaged in mining at Cripple Creek, Colorado. A few years ago he met with an unfortunate accident whereby his foot and leg were crushed in some moving machinery which necessitated amputation and forced him to give up his mining work so that he has been for the last three or four years in Denver. Although he has not been enjoying the best of health his condition was not serious until he was taken with pneumonia in December last. Wilder never married and was somewhat of a recluse. To those, however, who were privileged to know him intimately he showed himself to be the finest example of a faithful, hard-working, conscientious fellow. In fact, it is rare that one finds a man who possesses these three qualities combined to any greater degree than he did."

1905

GROSVENOR D'W. MARCY, *Secretary*, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

CHARLES W. HAWKES, *Assistant Secretary*, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

The following sketch of our fifteenth reunion at Duxbury is from the pen of that celebrated columnist, George B. Jones. At least George was good enough to yield to the blandishments of the secretary to spill it into the ear of a public stenog somewhere soon after the event:

"About noon Thursday, June 17, the '05 men could be seen splashing through the rain from all directions toward Rogers' Steps, on which was staged an informal reunion of men from the New England States and as far west as Chicago and Denver. A little after two-thirty, six machines started for Duxbury, guided on their course by '05 signs at strategic points. The crowd arrived about five p.m., at Powder Point Hall, with their spirits undamped. This Hall is a boys' preparatory school during the scholastic year, and is admirably adapted for a reunion celebration, having an athletic field, tennis courts and a gymnasium, to say nothing of a large fireplace, which was the center about which everything revolved during the first two days.

"About eighteen of the boys sat down to dinner Thursday night with additional increments Friday and Saturday. The evening was devoted to renewing old acquaintances and singing old songs.

"Friday dawned cloudy and rainy. The day was spent playing indoor tennis and volley ball in the gymnasium, with a rehearsal for a minstrel show, coached by Jimmie Barnes. Early in the evening the crowd divided into active groups, A and B, and a third group of 'innocent bystanders.' The active ones alternately presented charades; the words chosen were of classic origin, but the characters were portrayed with so little artistic temperament that there arose a dispute whether the intention was to act out the syllables to properly convey the meaning of the word, or to camouflage it and mislead the audience. The game broke up in an attempt to stage the word 'rhinoceros.'

"Then came perhaps the most interesting part of the whole reunion. The fellows sat around the fire, and one by one told the story of their experiences since leaving Tech, and more particularly of the last five years. These recitals proved very fascinating, involving war activities, as well as successes along commercial and industrial lines, and involved a general discussion of labor problems and prohibition. The party lasted until two a.m. The general sentiment was favorable to prohibition as applied to the country at large. Individual sentiment seemed to be 'Down with Drink,' as exemplified by the pathetic satisfaction with which the crowd got away with a bowl of punch, the 'makins' of which were kindly furnished by Sid Strickland. Sid's summer home is in Plymouth near by. In it he had apparently stored something rare and very old, showing that the Pilgrims brought over something in the Mayflower besides furniture.

"Saturday was 'brite and fair,' a real day for a real party. Golf and tennis occupied the first part of the morning, preceded and followed by the work of numerous official photographers.

"About eleven o'clock the '05 ladies arrived in cars conveniently left at home or as passengers with John Ayer or Bun Loomis. Their advent did a great deal to enliven the rest of the celebration and was voted a great success.

"Dinner was made memorable by Duxbury clams, the dignified silence of which has been combined with the characteristic of another food product, well known to Bostonians

and made famous by Ike Litchfield's story. Charlie Dean, from Denver, seemed at a loss to know how to handle the clams, but was told to grab them around the waist. Dinner was followed by a short period of rest, the only official rest period on the entire program. All those caught resting at other times were given the Third Degree.

"Ball practice preceded the game with '06. Coes umpired. He was inspired by the best of motives, but they slipped. However, he was impartial. His decisions met with universal disfavor, but in time came to be regarded with a kindly tolerance, as an outrageous decision against one team was soon counteracted by one equally abhorrent to the opposing team. 1906 had just enough men to make up a team. They played like good sports, but were at a disadvantage as '05 had the reserves — splendid fellows — some of whom had been swimming in the cold salt water in the harbor instead of practicing for the game. They were so full of pep that when they served as substitutes at the critical points in the game, they swept everything before them, captured the enemy's trenches, and turned them inside out. A double play by Dissell and Coffin caused '06 to make a strategic retreat, hang their uniforms on the Hindenburg line and request an armistice at the end of the seventh inning. The official score was 7 to 2 in favor of '05. The umpire's decisions were the subject of a petition to the faculty.

"After the game, '06 was defeated by '05 in a crew race, the men running backward astride ladders. '06 was compelled to employ the same men that composed the ball team, and showed lack of training in this aquatic sport. '06 hung on, however, and won the relay race and three-legged race, thereby showing marvelous versatility.

"The ladies then arose and approached the tape for a relay race. Competent judges agreed that they ran in perfect form. The winner was beautifully gowned in a tunic of cardinal and grey gunnysack, trimmed with a panel of pomme de terre, running southeasterly and caught up with a lobster claw, thereby showing her good taste. She carried a spray of Bevo. As a prize she was presented with a prescription by Banash.

"In order to insure a full summer day the crowd then adjourned to the outer beach for a swim in the surf. The supper which followed was enlivened by songs by different groups, which increased in antiquity (the songs) until a pre-historic period was reached, represented by 'After the Ball, 'Annie Rooney,' etc.

"After dinner the minstrel show was staged. The end men were Ros Davis and Banash with Bob Lord as interlocutor. It was announced that the show would consist of a reunion of fifteen-year-old jokes. As the various jests were unveiled, the audience arose with one accord, and bared their heads out of respect for old age. Sid Strickland did a clog dance, and Banash mystified the good-natured audience by taking half a dozen eggs in succession from his mouth. Graesser, who sat in the front row, volunteered the statement during the performance that the show was better than he had expected, which might mean anything. Ros Davis was presented with a beautiful bouquet by the '06 men in the audience, consisting of a broom surrounded by reeds and rushes, making a very effective offering.

"The crowd then adjourned to the gymnasium and danced until midnight. The committee provided many favors, including small toy aeroplanes with '05 printed on them, which looped the loop and made many graceful if unexpected glides.

"Sunday morning began with more work by the official photographers, followed by more golf, tennis and swimming. A lobster dinner concluded the entertainment for most of the crowd. The return was made by automobile, a few lingering until late in the afternoon to enjoy a sail, through the courtesy of Prescott, who had a cottage not far away.

"The party was a great success, and sympathy was expressed for those not able to attend. It was agreed that at the next reunion each one would make a special effort to bring two or three others to insure an overwhelmingly large crowd. The greatest appreciation was expressed for the work of the committee, consisting of Coffin, Dissell and Strickland. The feature of inviting the ladies down for the last day of the celebration was an unqualified success, and added much to the outing."

The following is a list of the '05 men and ladies who were present: Dan Adams, John Ayer and Mrs. Ayer, Bill Ball and Mrs. Ball, J. I. Banash and Mrs. Banash, Jim Barnes, Henry Buff, Zeke Coffin, Prince Crowell and Mrs. Crowell, Carl Danforth and Mrs. Danforth, Ros Davis, Al Dickerman, Toots Dissell, Harry Donald, Walter Eichler, Andy Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, Fred Goldthwait and Miss Leveridge, Percy Goodale, Carl Graesser and Mrs. Graesser, Bill Green and Mrs. Green, Charlie Hawkes and Mrs. Hawkes,

Charlie Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, George Jones, Hub Kenway, Doc Lewis, Bun Loomis, and Mrs. Loomis, Bob Lord, Grove Marcy and Mrs. Marcy, Al Prescott and Mrs. Prescott, George Rhodes and Sid Strickland.

During the general reunion on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, '05 was much in evidence. Monday evening we had supper together with the ladies at Riverbank Court. A number of men showed up with their wives who were unable to be at the Duxbury party. Those who had missed the spotlight stunt at Duxbury were asked to get up and give an account of themselves. Bill Tufts told very interestingly of his experiences in Austria and Germany from whence he had just returned, after making trade investigations as to the possibilities of commercial arrangements between these countries whereby raw materials could be shipped them to be paid for in labor and a share of the finished products. Fred Andrews had just returned from Norway on a temporary leave of absence. He is consulting engineer for the Skaland Graftverk which is one of the largest Graft mines in that country. Waldso Turner told about industrial and contracting conditions in Detroit, and incidentally having the porch of his house blown off in the course of an open-shop argument. Cart Atwood accounted for some of the years he had spent in South America, thus adding another corner of the globe to those explored by '05 men.

Following the dinner we all went to the "Jack O'Lantern", which is a made-over excursion boat now serving as a dance pavilion, and is anchored in the Charles River right in front of the Tech Building. A very pleasant evening was had by all the folks. One indication of advancing age was rubbed into the secretary when some kid from '07 or thereabouts said, "Hello, Marcy, you are not too old to shake a leg are you?" The fact that he was on the side toward the shore undoubtedly saved him a ducking.

Wednesday about fourteen of the fellows and eight of the ladies made the trip to Plymouth. It was a very pleasant and restful excursion following the more strenuous days of the reunion. '05 naturally had to take the lead in starting a little roughhouse on the boat and organized an impromptu Glee Club which went around singing sad melodies as an introduction to George Jones and Banash in their egg-laying trick which never failed to bring large applause.

The general opinion seemed to be that the reunion, while not accompanied with as much general hilarity from other classes as previous ones, was a complete success so far as '05 was concerned, and that the only unfortunate ones were those unable to attend. Many of the fellows sent in letters explaining their regret because they could not be with us, from which the following are extractions:

"Greetings from Frisco. Am just getting busy on a large valuation job in the Golden West, having come here the latter part of April. Due to this rush of business I shall not be able to enjoy the company of the '05 boys at their big reunion, neither at Duxbury nor at Plymouth. On the evening of the sixteenth when the boys were thinking of their trip to Duxbury, I was in the oil fields at Bakersfield, California, awaiting a train to bring me north to San Francisco.

"I wish you would remember me to all the boys and tell them that I hope to be with them at the next reunion.

"Hoping that you will all enjoy yourselves and have as good a time as we did in 1916." — *James F. Fouhy.*

"Dear Grove: The latest model of the '05 flivver received and believe me it is a self-starter. It has almost convinced me that I ought to be at the Tech reunion, but I find that my desire to go and my duty elsewhere cannot be made reconcilable.

"I notice that Mr. Andrew Fisher, Jr., comes to bat with a couple of propositions, one being to pull off a relay race to prove that he has no spavin and the other for a beauty contest for the children. While he isn't specifically mentioned as having suggested the 'beauty contest' I can see his fine 'Italian Hand.' I don't mind telling you that he expects his kid to win and believe me Lowden, Wood and Johnson have nothing on the Honorable Andrew for stacking the deck so that the cards will read right. I know that he expected to place me on the committee even if he had to use Boise Penrose methods, figuring of course, that I would be absolutely 'just', the explanation of the word 'just' in this case, being to vote for his youngster. Being a friend of Andrews, I would certainly have done so, and it gives me considerable regret that he will now have to find another 'just' committee-man to deliver the goods.

"I would have liked to have donned the mask and chest protector and caught one more ball game for '05, even at the risk of getting a couple of 'bum' fingers. I might get the ball down to second by describing the arc of a rather large circle.

"I ran into Zeke Coffin, the demon committeeman, in Chicago a couple of weeks ago and Zeke took me out to a very decent supper, said supper being interspersed with a very indecent show. I will say for Zeke that he was entirely innocent of the sort of shows that are permitted in Chicago and was in no way to blame. We both recovered from the 'shock' without any ill effects and now that I know where the place is I may go again.

"For the present at least you can send '05 mail to my home address, 60 Prospect Street, Auburn, R. I. I am still with the American Dyewood Co., but am now with the New York office at 30 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

"Sincerely yours,"—*Walter Burns.*

Telegram received at Duxbury from Charles Johnston, West Norfolk, Va.

"Best wishes to the '05 bunch. Sorry that is impossible for me to be with you."

"Dear Marcy:

"My reply to your letter of February 25 has been somewhat delayed, owing to unavoidable circumstances.

"Yes, I did have some very interesting experiences in China. I landed in Yokohama October 11, 1918, and spent several days in Tokio, as the guest of Lieutenant Tait, the assistant military attaché. I then went overland to Peking, via Mukden, stopping a few days in Seoul, which was my headquarters when I was in the Orient in 1906. I renewed some of my old acquaintances, and was greatly interested in the changes that had taken place in the city since I last saw it.

"I arrived in Peking on October 24, and immediately took up my duties as assistant to the military attaché. After a couple of weeks I was sent to Harbin, Manchuria, to investigate conditions, and was there about a month and had the time of my life. There were some seventy-five American members of the Russian Railway Service Corps quartered there at that time, and they had organized a first-class jazz band from amongst their number, and gave dances in their barracks twice a week. They had the Russian girls educated up to the latest American dances, and great times were enjoyed by all, including myself. While in Harbin I shared the quarters of Lieut. Warren O. Grimm, who was shot in the Armistice Day parade in Centralia, Wash. He was a fine fellow.

"Before returning to Peking, I went over to Vladivostok by rail and spent several days there. I interviewed General Graves and General Knox, in behalf of the American Minister to China. I had not been in Vladivostok for over twelve years, and the change was striking, not to say pitiful. How are the mighty fallen, was all I could think of.

"Shortly after my return to Peking, the military attaché went to Yunann in the south of China and I was acting military attaché for nearly three months, during which time I was in direct cable communication with the Peace Conference at Paris, and hope and believe some of the dope I shot at them did some good. During this time I was studying Chinese in an excellent language school and also studying Russian with a private tutor. After the military attaché's return, I went on a trip through Central China, to investigate conditions in connection with the civil war between the north and south, visiting several places in Honan, Hupeh, and Shansi provinces.

"In Honan, I was most hospitably entertained at Kaifeng, the capital, by Mr. Doodha, the postal commissioner, and met the Governor and other officials. I also visited the railroad of the 'Lung-Hai' railroad, at Kwanyintang, in extreme western Honan, as well as Honanfu, the ancient capital of China and one of the oldest places in the country. The 'Lung-Hai' railroad is destined eventually to be a very important east-and-west trunk line from the sea at Hai-Chow to the capital of Kansu Province, Lanchow-fu. The line was being built by the French, and work was stopped at the outbreak of the war. The line is very well built, and in operation from Ssu-chow-fu, on the 'Tsin-Pu' railroad, to Kwanyintang, a very interesting small place from which postal and caravan routes start on their two thousand-mile stretch through Central Asia.

"I also visited Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, known as China's 'Model Province,' and I met the Governor, Yen Hsi Shan, famous throughout the Far East as that rare thing, a capable, efficient and up-to-date Chinese official. He has certainly accomplished wonders in his province, and impressed me very favorably.

"I also spent a couple of days at Kalgan, an interesting frontier town near the border of Mongolia, and saw some picturesque phases of native life and customs.

"I left Peking April 28, 1919, spent a few days in Tientsin, sailed for Manila on the Transport 'Warren' from Chinwangtao on May 2, and from there for San Francisco on May 20, on the transport 'Sherman' arriving June 16. I was discharged from the Military Service in Washington on July 18.

"With kindest personal regards, sincerely yours, " — *Hallet R. Robbins.*

"Sure wish I could go to reunion. Now assistant to Superintendent Evansville Works, Bucyrus Co. Building, small revolving steam shovels and excavating machinery." —

Clarence E. Gage.

Roy H. Allen, III, who is manager for the Union Minera "El Refugio," S. A. at Parral, Chihuahua, Mexico, is having his little troubles in operating. He writes as follows:

"Military operations against Villa have spoiled our railroad and mail service during the past two weeks or more. A week and a half ago Villa tore up a lot of track between Parral and Jimenez and also on the main line north of Jimenez, then when he had the government troops well after him he doubled back on his trail, attacked Parral a week ago today, but did not take it, and spent the next day with us. He treated us and the property very decently, doing no looting, and taking only one horse (the others had been sent away), the mules, horse feed and my Ford. He and several hundred of his men were in full possession of the property from about 9 a.m. until 8 p.m. when, after a good rest, they moved on. Government troops are reported to be after him, but there is so much jealousy among some of the leaders that it is not impossible that he will receive reinforcements as well as opponents. If he only continues to let us work unmolested, as I believe he will, we need not worry.

"Our own work progresses as rapidly as the lack of materials permits. We have two mines in shape to produce ore now, and are getting the mill building ready for the machinery that has been ordered. Men are a little more plentiful now, and we have between one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty at work now."

Jim Barnes is leaving Schenectady to take the presidency of the Louisville Railway Co. which is a two-hundred-and-seventy-mile interurban proposition. It seems that Jim set a stunt for himself that he would be a railroad president within fifteen years of graduation and he just got in under the wire. From the appearance of the Schenectady papers he is going to leave a large hole in that city, but they apparently all wish him well in his new job.

Harry R. Gabriel is now assistant technical advisor to the Polish Ministry of Railways and has held that position since August, 1919. From May to August, 1919, he was a member of the Interallied Coal Mission to Central Europe, with headquarters in Czecho-Slovakia. During the war he was major with the 21st Light Railway Engineers.

The following wedding announcements have been received:

Grafton Brookhouse Perkins and Miss Helen Edmonds were married on April 28 at San Francisco. They are now at home at 15 West 12th Street, New York.

Ralph LeRoy Segar and Miss Alice Julia Brennan were married on June 3 at Westerly, R. I.

James Ira Banash and Miss Lola Browne Rowe were married on June 5 at Chicago, and will be at home after the first of August at 910 East 42d Place, Chicago, Ill.

CHANGE OF ADDRESSES

The following changes of address have been received: E. C. Weaver, 746 Howard Place, Pasadena, Calif.; Alfred H. Kelling, 800 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick H. Andrews, 124 West Street, South Weymouth, Mass.; John T. Glidden, Avenida Hipodrome 110, Lima, Peru, South America; Capt. Sidney M. Henry, USNCC., Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; Paulo Sarmento Soares, 84 Larangeiras Street, Rio, Brazil.; Frank M. Carhart, Idaho Power Co., Boise, Idaho; Comdr. William B. Fogarty, USNCC, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Calif.; Theodore P. Moorehead, Public Works Department, Municipal Council, Shanghai, China; Lieut. Charles L. Rodgers, 316 Center Avenue, Lake Bluff, Ill.

1906

J. W. KIDDER, *Secretary*, 50 Oliver Street, Boston, Mass.E. B. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary*, 92 State Street, Boston, Mass.

The first 1906 outing is now a matter of history and, although it might have been a greater success numerically, those of us who were present were unanimous in the opinion that it was a complete success in all other respects.

Cars owned by Messrs. Ginsburg, Harrington and Wetterer got away from the Walker Memorial about 9.30 a.m. on the morning of Saturday, June 19, carrying H. V. Coes, S. Burr, H. J. Ball, E. B. Rowe, and J. W. Kidder. Ralph Clarke joined us in his car at Mattapan Square and R. S. Pinkham was added to the list of passengers at Quincy.

Powder Point was reached without mishap after a run of about two hours. Arriving at the hotel, we were greeted by the members of '05 who had been on the scene since Thursday. We were directed to one of the cottages which had been reserved for the exclusive use of '06 where rooms were assigned by lot. We remained indoors just long enough to deposit the baggage and get out the bat and ball. A short limbering-up practice was indulged in with no casualties, and then the gang all hiked up the road just to put the razor edge on the already keen appetites. The length of the hike was restricted by the fear of getting too far away from the dining room when the call for lunch sounded. Just to be on the safe side, we arrived back about 20 minutes before the cook made good.

The interval was spent very pleasantly exchanging greetings with '05 who were there in full force as usual and on this particular occasion augmented by the Mrs. '05's. Among the latter should be mentioned Mrs. Banash, a bride of June 5. (Formal notice of wedding given below.)

On filing into the dining room '06 men just filled three tables each seating four, the original ten already accounted for being increased by Walter Hopkins who came over from his summer place at North Scituate and Charley Kasson who had come over the road later in the forenoon. Before eating, salutes consisting of Class yells were exchanged between the two Classes, while during the luncheon digestion was aided by vociferous singing, which included a list of songs ranging from "After the Ball" to the new national anthem "How Dry I Am."

After lunch we adjourned to the ball field for our first and final practice for the big game. The task of selecting a nine out of a possible eleven men was accomplished by resorting to the selective draft. This resulted in a final lineup as follows: Burr, Pitcher; Kasson, Catcher; Kidder, 1st Base; Wetterer, 2d Base; Ball, 3d Base; Rowe, Short; Ginsberg, Left; Hopkins, Center; Harrington, Right.

Harold Coes acted as umpire and Ralph Clarke as official photographer.

For the official score of the game you are referred to '05 notes as Bill Green was scorekeeper. Although beaten, '06 was not disgraced and we felt we made a very good showing. The features of the game from our standpoint were the battery work of Burr and Kasson and the hitting of Hopkins.

After the game a number of informal contests were held between the two Classes. The crew race was very close; '05 just nosing '06 out at the finish. 1906's sole triumph was achieved in the three-legged race, Ned Rowe and Jim Kidder being successful against both '05 teams. In spite of our defeats the afternoon sport was enjoyed by all. Without advertising it too extensively it might be added that 1906 men felt that it would be unkind to humble '05 before their fair worshipers, hence we very unselfishly accepted defeat. As an '05 man expressed it, they had a Roman holiday at our expense.

After supper, we were invited to a minstrel show given by '05. This was enjoyed by all. A feature of the program was the presentation of a huge bouquet from '06 to the performers. This very beautiful floral tribute consisted of a broom surrounded by the choicest assortment of weeds which could be gathered within a radius of a quarter of a mile from the hotel. At the conclusion of the show, '05 held a dance in the gymnasium. Although '06 men were invited, Ned Rowe and Ralph Clarke were the only ladies' men present, so they upheld the honor of the Class on this occasion. The rest of 1906 gathered around the fireplace for a general talk fest including a discussion of Class affairs.

The assistant secretary reviewed the conditions for the past few years and emphasized particularly the desire of Charlie Wetterer to be relieved from the responsibility of class secretary. As "Wet." had left earlier in the evening, we could say anything we

wanted to about him and all agreed that Wet. should be relieved, although this decision was reached regretfully.

After more or less general discussion, it was finally concluded that it would be advisable to have an executive committee to direct the Class affairs in general and to act in an advisory capacity to the secretaries. The following were named for the executive committee: Charlie Wetterer, Ralph Patch, and Charles Kasson. In accordance with the Class constitution, Wetterer's resignation automatically promoted J. W. Kidder to secretary and Ned Rowe was elected assistant Secretary. All present felt that one of the first duties of the new executive committee should be to start immediately to plan for a fitting reunion to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of graduation.

The crowd retired about midnight after looking in upon the dance and flying the '05 toy airplanes.

Sunday morning we all indulged in a short walk before breakfast. Burr, Harrington and Coes had to get away early and left shortly after breakfast. The rest of the crowd left soon afterwards and headed for Plymouth, Andy Kerr's home town. Under Andy's guidance we enjoyed a tour of that historic place which consisted of a visit to the Pilgrim monument, the old cemetery, the trout hatchery, and finally to Kerr's canning factory. We had dinner in Plymouth and headed for Boston early in the afternoon. The trip home was successful and when the few remaining ones separated at Quincy Square, all agreed that our first outing had been enough of a success to work for a better and bigger celebration in 1921.

Among the numerous letters received regretting inability to attend the outing, we reproduce the following submitted by "Cy. Young" from Minneapolis:

"I received the recent bulletin regarding the 1906 Class reunion. I am sorry I will not be able to attend, as it takes rather too much time to make the trip from this distance unless one has business in the East which could be worked in on the same trip — although, if it is possible for me to get away, I will use every effort to do so. As I make frequent trips to various parts of the country at most unexpected times, it is not impossible that I might be near enough to Boston to take it in. I certainly would like nothing better than to be there. I was east several times last summer, but of course it is just my luck to have something like this happen when I have not the opportunity of being there, and when I am in the vicinity, nothing like this occurs.

"It is the feeling of all Tech men in this locality that the acquaintanceship which developed during the endowment fund campaign should be kept alive, as out here there was very little to keep Tech men together and very little activity previous to the campaign. Many, however, have gotten acquainted as a result of the campaign and we are trying to keep the spirit which developed therefrom alive and keep the Tech men together.

"The only 1906 man out here that I ever run across is Williston Rich, who is secretary of the Minneapolis Steel Machinery Co., the largest company of its kind in this section of the country. This company is engaged in the manufacture of tractors, threshing machines, engines and various other kinds of machinery, as well as all kinds of structural steel work and during the war was almost entirely given over to the manufacture of munitions and other army equipment.

"Williston's father is director of the United States Federal Reserve Bank for this district and both he and his father are active in the business life of this section of the country.

"I wish something like this reunion had been going on when I visited the east last summer, as I would have been all equipped to take advantage of it. I took my automobile with me, driving from Minneapolis to Duluth, taking the boat from Duluth to Buffalo and taking my car on the boat. From Buffalo, I drove east, visiting Boston and also making a trip up into Maine, later driving down the Atlantic Coast to New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City; then driving back to Buffalo and back to Duluth through the Great Lakes. I certainly would have been delighted to have been lucky enough to run into a 1906 reunion during that trip. I tried to get hold of Abe Sherman while going through Fitchburg, but it was Sunday afternoon and he was, of course, out driving. I visited Herb Whiting in New York and tried to get in touch with several other 1906 men unsuccessfully."

The marriage is announced of James Ira Banash to Lola Browne Rowe of Chicago, on Saturday, June 5. Mr. and Mrs. Banash will be at home after August 6 at 910 East 42d Place, Chicago, Illinois.

The following quotation is taken from the *Engineering World*:

"Charles A. Holmquist has been appointed to the position of principal assistant engineer of the Division of Sanitary Engineering, New York State Department of Health, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of H. B. Cleveland. Mr. Holmquist is a graduate of the University of Rochester and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been engaged in engineering practice for about fifteen years and has been connected with the Sanitary Engineering Division for eleven years."

From the *Electric Railway Journal*:

Albert W. Hemphill, II, has become associated with Gardner F. Wells as a member of the firm of Hemphill & Wells, with offices in New York City. Mr. Hemphill is well known to the electric railway industry through his work as a public utility engineer and his former connection with the properties of Stone & Webster. With Mr. Wells he will continue the practice of engineering, which he has hitherto conducted independently.

After graduating he was employed on steam railroad construction work for about three years. He went with Stone & Webster in 1909 and remained with that firm for about six years. While with that organization he was employed in the reorganization of the Metropolitan Street Railway, New York, N. Y., for three years and for the remainder of the time was with the securities department. He left Stone & Webster to go with J. G. White & Company, Inc., and remained with that firm for about a year and a half in an official capacity. He then went into business for himself as a consulting engineer.

Mr. Hemphill is the son of Alexander J. Hemphill, chairman of the board of directors of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, and is a brother of Clifford Hemphill of Hemphill, Noyes & Company, investment bankers.

Mr. Wells served during the war as manager of the division of transportation of the United States Housing Corporation, resigning early in 1919 to enter the consulting engineering field. For fifteen years Mr. Wells was connected with the Stone & Webster organization. During the greater part of the period he served as an appraisal expert, making office and field examinations and preparing reports and appraisals of public utilities.

Clarence Carter I, is back in Boston with Metcalf A Eddy, 14 Beacon Street. During the War, he was in Bath, Maine, as resident engineer for the United States Housing Corporation — Sherman Chase, XI, is also with Metcalf & Eddy.

Henry S. Hubbell, III, was married June 24 to Miss Katherine M. Walker. They will reside at 20 Prescott Street, Cambridge.

1906 men were shocked to find a brief notice of the death of Guy Simpson in the last issue of the REVIEW. The secretary wrote to Terrell Bartlett, who is located in San Antonio for further particulars, and through Bartlett's kindness is able to submit the following extract from a San Antonio paper:

"Guy Carleton Simpson, well known professional man and native of San Antonio, died Monday morning at 1.15 o'clock, at a local hospital, following an illness of less than a week. Mr. Simpson was born in San Antonio July 10, 1885, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard L. Simpson. Receiving his early education in the schools here, he graduated from the West Texas Military Academy in 1902. He was captain of the cadet corps and received the highest medal the school offered that year.

"He continued his education along technical lines, going to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was given his degree in 1906. While in Boston he took a prominent part in school athletics and one year managed the New England Intercollegiate athletic meet.

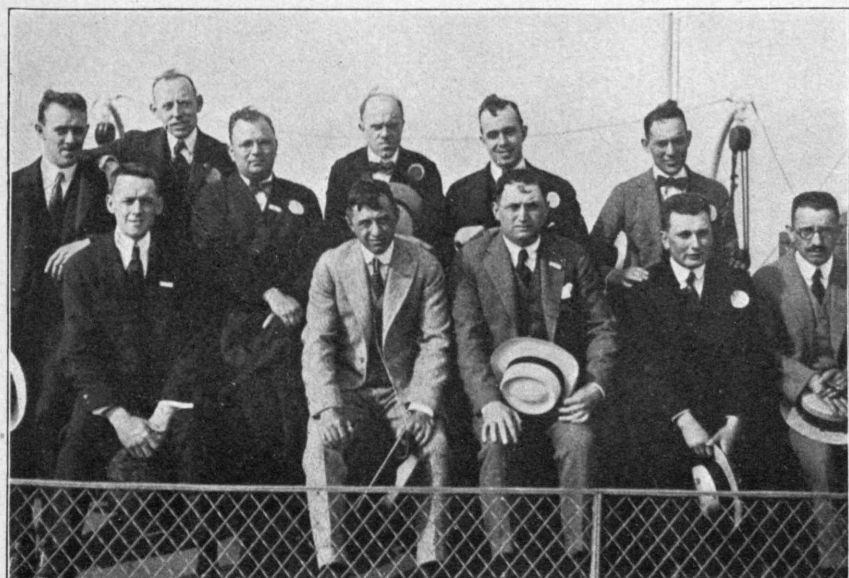
"He followed his profession as civil engineer not only in San Antonio, where he was a member of the W. E. Simpson Company, consulting engineers, but developed extensive mining interests along the Texas-Mexican border. Not only as a business man, but as an active member of several clubs here, Mr. Simpson interested himself in the civic affairs of San Antonio. For years he was a member of the Order of the Alamo and of the Casino Association, among other clubs and organizations.

"In December 1917, Mr. Simpson married Miss Zuleme Herff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Herff of this city. Mrs. Simpson survives him, as do his parents, a brother, Willard E. Simpson, and two sisters, Miss Alice Simpson, of this city, and Mrs. Richard C. Halter of Chihuahua, Mexico."

Classmates will remember Simpson as one of the most active members of 1906. As a freshman he captained one of the companies of the battalion and played on the



1906, BEFORE THE GAME AT DUXBURY



1912, ALL ABOARD FOR PLYMOUTH



THE 1914 SEXENNIAL REUNION, SOUTH SUDBURY, MASS.

football team. He was a director of the Sophomore Class and a member of the Technique Electoral Committee. He was assistant manager of the 1904 Varsity Track Team and manager of the 1905 team. He was on the executive committee of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and was treasurer of this association for one year. In his senior year he was a member of the Class Day Committee.

As Bartlett writes, "He was one of the most widely known members of the Class, and all will remember him for his friendly and exceptionally genial manner. He was one of the youngest two or three graduates of the year 1906. After graduation his first three years were spent on inspection service for the Babcox & Wilcox Co., on construction for the Aberthaw Construction Company, as engineer on maintenance of way for the Pennsylvania Lines, located at Columbus, Ohio, and later as building superintendent for Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. In 1909 he returned from the North to his home in San Antonio, where he was identified with concrete construction work and the promotion of a number of water power and mining projects. In February, 1919, he became associated with his brother W. E. Simpson, M. I. T., 1905, in the firm of W. E. Simpson & Co., of San Antonio, consulting structural engineers, continuing therein as a partner until his death from a sudden attack of pneumonia on the sixteenth of February, 1920.

"I last saw Guy in the fall of 1919 when he and Fuller, '06, and I met accidentally in Austin and had dinner together. Guy was one of the most entertaining companions imaginable and every '06 man will remember his jovial accounts of his experiences in Mexico and of his summer trip to Europe. Professionally his untimely death in the prime of his life and career of usefulness will be a severe loss not only to his brother and partner but to the profession as well, and to the entire community."

The death of Simpson will be felt by all members of the Class who sympathize with Mrs. Simpson and the members of his family in their bereavement.

1907

BRYANT NICHOLS, *Secretary*, 2 Rowe Street, Auburndale, Mass.

HAROLD S. WONSON, *Assistant Secretary*, W. H. McElwain Co., Manchester, N. H.

1907 joined with the other Classes in helping to swell the attendance and the interest at the Fourth Technology Reunion in Boston, June 21-23. An informal dinner was held at the Engineers' Club, Boston, on Monday evening, June 21. Those present were Henry B. Alvord, Dick Ashenden, Walter Bigelow, P. J. Colvin, Sam Coupal, John P. Chadwick, Clif Draper, John Frank, Ralph Hudson, Clarence Lamont, Dr. Edward H. Marsh, Alexander Macomber, Stuart Miller, Prescott Nichols, Bryant Nichols, O. L. Peabody, Harold D. Read, Don Robbins, Herbert Spear, Oscar Starkweather, E. E. Turkington and Harold Wonson.

On the boat going to Plymouth on the twenty-third we noticed Clif Draper, Roger Gale and Mrs. Gale, Clarence Lamont and Mrs. Lamont, Dr. E. H. Marsh and Mrs. Marsh, Stuart Miller, Bryant Nichols, Herbert Spear and Mrs. Spear, Sydney D. Wells, Mrs. Wells and son.

The following item appeared in the February 7, 1920, number of the *Electrical World*:

Arthur H. Abbott for the last eight years transformer specialist of the General Electric Company, New England territory, has resigned to become sales engineer of the Blake Electric Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at 1 Rowe's Wharf, Boston. Mr. Abbott is a well-known sales engineer in the New England electrical field. He was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1907 from the electrical engineering course. For two years prior to the completion of this course he was employed in the testing department of the Schenectady works of the General Electric Company. In 1907 he entered the Pittsfield works of the same company, remaining for about five years in the transformer engineering department. In 1911 he was transferred to the Schenectady works and spent eighteen months in the power and mining commercial department, going to the Boston office in 1912. In his new work Mr. Abbott will pay particular attention to the sale of General Electric transformers, motors, outdoor substation and other equipment to industrial plants, to the sale of electrical specialties to central stations, and to the problems of construction and the maintenance for both classes

of customers. Mr. Abbott considers himself an '05 man but many members of '07 who know him will be interested in his progress.

Henry B. Alvord will teach surveying, railroads and concrete at Northeastern College, Boston, next winter. — Walter Bigelow is now at the Boston office of Lockwood, Greene & Co. and is living at the Technology Chambers, Boston. — Edwin Bonta, architect in Syracuse writes, that he is very busy and the future looks promising. — A son, Robert Chilton Bradley, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Bradley, Waterbury, Conn. — A. H. Cenedella remembered as a baseball player in school days, who has been carrying on a contracting business in Milford, Mass., is going to quit and go to California on a ranch with some fifty thousand steer. — George A. Crane, Care George A. Fuller Co., Detroit, Mich. — Once again Ralph Crosby has moved. Now he is associated with a mechanical engineering firm, Byron E. Parks & Son, 625 Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Mich. — Albert H. Donnewald is with Prairie Oil and Gas Co., 400 North 11th Street, Independence, Kansas. He has spent a good deal of time in the last ten years in Mexico. He is married, but has no children. — Paul A. Draper, 54 Pleasant Street, Canton, Mass. — Clif Draper who attended the reunion looked just the same as in college days. Clif is with the patent department of the General Electric Company at Schenectady. He is married and is the father of a daughter born in the spring of 1919. — James E. Garrett is still with the Hartford (Conn.) waterworks as office engineer with all kinds of duties in operation and construction. — Walter B. Gordon is managing director of the Hershey Corporation (Sugar), Prado 33, Havana, Cuba, with a mighty good job. He has a boy about two years old. — Albert S. Hamilton, 324 Cabot Street, Beverly, Mass. — F. E. Hamilton, Care W. J. Rainey, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City. — Frank F. Hutchings is a representative of the Federal Board for Vocational Education at 101 Milk Street, Boston, Mass. — F. C. Jaccard, 1201 West Sterle Street, Butte, Montana. — Ralph J. Karch, 117 West Elm Avenue, Wollaston, Mass. — Clarence Lamont is now in business for himself with an office at the Little Building, Boston, promoting the idea of the use of moving pictures for the purpose of increasing industrial efficiency. — Ralph P. Lowe, 470 Main Street, Fitchburg, Mass.

The following from *The Tech* is of interest:

"Professor F. C. Mabee, '07, has been put in charge of a movement recently organized in Shanghai, China, for increasing the native industries and developing China's natural resources. The movement was organized by Shanghai patriotic societies with a preliminary budget of ten thousand dollars and will be carried on largely by men educated in the United States.

"The Department of China's Research, which will ascertain as near as possible China's wealth in oils, ores and natural chemicals, will be carried on in connection with the science department of the Shanghai Baptist College which is under the direction of Professor Mabee. Another Technology man, Professor Ralph B. Kinnard, '13, has just arrived in Shanghai to act as assistant to Professor Mabee and will be professor of physics at the Baptist College."

Frank MacGregor was appointed assistant director of the development department of the du Pont Powder Co. in May, 1920. — Frederick T. Moses, 841 David Whitney Building, Detroit, Mich. — "Tucky" Noyes has bought a home at 7 Dayton Street, Augusta, Maine. He is still with the Central Maine Powder Co. — H. G. Pastoriza is with Coffin & Burr, 61 Broadway, New York City. — Eugene Phelps, Pitchfork, Wyoming. — A daughter Eleanor arrived on March 17, 1920, in the home of Professor and Mrs. Phelps N. Swett, Middlebury, Vermont. This is the fourth child, the other three being boys. — A. K. Tylee, lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Flying Corps, has been made officer of the British order of the Empire. — S. R. T. Very, Warehouse Point, Conn. — Roland H. Willcomb, 1513 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Montana. — On March 1, 1920, R. G. Woodbridge, Jr., was made manager of the cellulose division of the chemical department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. at Wilmington, Delaware. — Edward H. Temple, Jr., is construction superintendent with Aberthaw Construction Co., 27 School Street, Boston, Mass.

1908

RUDOLPH B. WEILER, *Secretary*, Care The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa.

LESEUR T. COLLINS, *Assistant Secretary*, Care Imbrie & Co., 13 Congress Street,
Boston, Mass.

The regular bimonthly dinner was held at the City Club, Tuesday evening, April 13, with the following present: A. W. Heath, Lincoln Mayo, A. C. Merrill, S. F. Hatch, C. H. Bangs, L. T. Collins, A. M. Cook, H. L. Carter, E. H. Newhall, S. C. Lyon. The evening was spent in conversation, the regular bowling match being annulled.

The reunion dinner of the Class which was in charge of A. M. Cook, Chairman, A. W. Heath, Lincoln Mayo and Tim Collins was held at the City Club. The following men were present: A. W. Heath, Lincoln Mayo, A. M. Cook, I. M. Guilford, Howard E. Batsford, C. W. Clark, A. L. Gardner, L. B. Ellis, H. R. Putnam, A. M. Emerson, Miles Sampson, Carl H. Bangs, C. O. Brown, Frank T. Towle, H. P. Gurney, Langdon Coffin, Burton W. Cary, H. L. Carter, H. R. Sewell, H. B. Luther, P. A. Esten, R. E. Drake, E. H. Newhall, Joseph Pope, Karl R. Kennison, Arthur C. Merrill, Clifford L. Wade, Harold S. Osborne and William H. Medlicott.

Several members positively stated they would come but did not put in appearance, thereby putting the committee in a hole. After the dinner, which was conceded to be the best we have ever had at the City Club, each man present got up and stated whether he was married or not, number of children he had, and his experience since leaving school. Some of the fellows had very interesting experiences, particularly Harry Putnam, who had been all over the world on mining work, spending some time in Siberia, China, South and Central America. He spoke of meeting Hap Adams in Shanghai, Hap being up to his usual tricks of entertaining a crowd with stories and jokes. C. O. Brown had rather interesting experiences in civil engineering in the Philippines, Alaska and the Northwest. Each man told of all the other members of the Class that he had seen at various times and all in all it was a most enjoyable occasion. The meeting broke up about nine o'clock and some of the members went to the "Jack O' Lantern."

"Nick" Carter was married May 22 to Miss Helen Seward Walker, at Brookline, Mass. They went to Canada on their wedding trip and will reside in Brookline.

Comments noted on postcards returned. Paul E. Fernald, "Very sorry I cannot connect but am down here in the oil country with a drilling on contract work and can't get away for a day." Charles L. Batchelder, "This is height of our irrigation season and there are thirty thousand acres which depend more or less on my efforts to get water." J. F. Murray, "Am located at Fort Bliss for the time being, working with the construction quartermaster." Rens E. Schirmer, "Distance a little too great, Denver, Colorado."

NEW ADDRESSES

Mr. Samuel F. Hatch, Care American Printing Co., Fall River, Mass.; Prof. Ching Y. Wen, Government University, Pekin, China.; R. I. Ripley, Chelmsford, Mass.; Philip J. Hale, St. Louis Coke and Chemical Co., Granite City, Ill.; W. F. Hudson, 6 Proctor Boulevard, Utica, New York; Charles W. Morrison, 159 Oxford Street, Brooklyn, New York; G. W. Welch, Fergus Falls, Minn.; A. W. Heath, 147 Milk Street, Boston; Harold P. Gurney, 199 Strathmore Road, Brighton; William H. Medlicott, 185 Devonshire Street, Care Smith Institute Savings, Boston; Joseph Pope, 30 Winchester Street, Brookline, Mass.; Karl R. Kennison, Construction Engineer, 18 Tremont Street, Boston; Roger F. Scannell, Jr., 698 Huntington Avenue, Boston; Herbert Asa Cole, Room 801, 50 Oliver Street, Boston; Ralph J. Batchelder, 1852 North Talbot Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. R. Heilman, 124A Washington Avenue, Evansville, Ind.; S. V. James, 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Hunter, Hartford, Fairmont Company, Box 1044, Hartford, Conn.; A. H. Tashjian, 1900 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.; A. S. Douglas, Care Detroit-Edison Co., Detroit, Mich.; Francis M. Bond, 134 South Street, Northampton, Mass.; R. C. Cary, 50-54 Island Street, S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.; L. A. Loomis, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, New York; F. H. McGuigan, Jr., Regional Engineer, U. S. R. R. A., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Boylston, 1011-12 Woodward Building, Birmingham, Ala.; Melville B. Hall, Care Brown-Hall Supply Co., 1515 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.; B. S. Clayton, 321 South Trust Building, Little Rock, Ark.; Charles W. Bailey, Chicago, Ill.

1909

CHARLES R. MAIN, *Secretary*, 201 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
 GEORGE A. HAYNES, *Assistant Secretary*, 530 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

The reunion has come and gone, leaving with us many happy memories of renewed associations with classmates from far and near. Forty of us got together for the Class Dinner at the City Club, the largest gathering of the Class since the last All-Technology Reunion in 1916. The one thought in the minds of all present was that we all should make a special effort to attend each meeting of the Class that was possible, and that above all things we should keep up our bi-monthly meetings at least (in fact the suggestion was made that we try monthly luncheons this winter both in New York and Boston and elsewhere if possible), and that we should have a Class outing next year. The outing was given up at the last minute this year, because we thought that the three-days reunion would be about as long a time as we could expect the men to take off from business. But we shall have one next summer anyhow.

A. E. Hartwell was the long-distance man of the Class, coming from Houston, Texas, just for the reunion. How's that for Tech spirit!

F. R. Faulkner was on from Halifax, N. S., and H. S. Pardee and L. R. Forrest from Chicago. After the good time at last year's reunion "Jack" Moses couldn't resist the temptation to leave Detroit again this year, and he too was with us. We shall look for you next year, "Jack."

After the dinner, each man got up and gave an interesting sketch of what he had been doing during the last few years. George Bowers has just returned from a trip to Greece, and related some of the humorous sides of foreign travel.

We missed the familiar faces of "the regulars" who were unable to be present. George Haynes was taking a whirl across the continent and wrote as follows:

"Your assistant secretary regrets that he was unable to be present at the June events owing to the fact it was impossible to be at two places at once. The fact is he attended the Grand Ceremonial festivities of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Portland, Oregon, in one of the two special trains conveying Aleppo Temple of Boston.

"The trip was somewhat round about as it was necessary to visit the oasis of Canada for needed refreshment, travelling for one week from Montreal to Vancouver, B. C., stopping at all the principal Canadian cities. After visiting Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, San José and San Diego, the Pacific beaches thrown in, the oasis of Mexico was visited before the return trip through the desert of Arizona and Grand Canyon.

"The trip was further uneventful, all the high spots in North America having been visited, so to cap the climax the train was despatched from Detroit into Canada again so that Niagara Falls could be looked at.

"Some eight pounds were added to the avoirdupois during the thirty-days trip and the assistant secretary is now on the job, none the worse for wear."

On the boat trip to Plymouth a number of the fellows had their wives with them and so we had a chance to get the girls and boys together for an all too short a day. On this trip two of our co-eds were present, Miss Florence Luscomb and Mrs. Gladys Blake Hardy. We hope that on some future reunion it may be possible to have more of the ladies with us.

Carl Gram has received a most interesting letter from P. M. Wiswall, who has been travelling in the Far East, since last summer. He writes:

"Shanghai, China, February 26, 1920.

"Dear Carl: Your letter asking that I let some of you folks at home in on some of the good things that I have been seeing and doing, reached me at Manila where I spent a month at the first of the year. Ever since August I have been travelling in this Oriental country and I can assure you that the only way to find out things about the Orient is to come over here and see for yourself. You can read all the books in the world and go to Washington and find all sorts of data about trade conditions in the Far East. But if you couple with your reading a trip to the very spot, then I can assure you what you read is driven home where it will stick. It is no exaggeration to say that you pick up information as you walk the streets.

"I spent two and a half months in Java and got a fleeting glimpse of Celebes and Borneo. On the latter island which suggests to most folks at home only wild men and

circuses, I found not a trace of anything of the kind. I was for two days at Balik Pappan, a town almost exactly on the Equator. At that place the Royal Dutch Oil Co., or the Shell as we know it at home, has as fine an oil-manufacturing town as you would care to see. The oil comes by pipe line from the bush where there are indeed the wild Dyaks but the town is as up to date as you might wish. They even have a free tram car driven by gasoline on which you can ride the length of the town.

"It was my good fortune to see a good deal of Java. Till this past fall, Java had been only a purple spot on the map but now I know if any place on this terrestrial ball can lay claim to being an earthly paradise, Java is the place. Of course it is hot there; if the tropics were not hot, you would be disappointed. But there is a combination of rich tropical vegetation and mountain scenery that makes me look back on my stay in Java with the keenest of pleasure. I climbed one volcanic mountain and got a whiff of its sulphurous breath. In that neighborhood it was cold at night, a very rare thing, I can assure you, in that low latitude. I also stewed day and night in the coast cities of Soerabaya and Batavia. This volcano, by the way, was in an old crater that was, if you can believe it, some five miles across! The whole country thereabout is underlaid with a stratum of cinders that no one has bored through. So you can guess that there were some merry times there away back in the past. Only last Spring Mt. Kloet, about forty miles away was in action and several villages were swept away.

"But I must say that the Dutch have been most successful in taking care of Java. The sugar plantations are a joy to look at and the rice fields in central Java are terraced up on the mountain side from the days of antiquity in a most marvellous fashion. You may have seen pictures of the rice terraces in the Philippines. There are similar rice-paddies in Java. The natives are all well-fed and contented.

"In Singapore where I spent the first half of December, every one talks rubber and thinks rubber. You cannot walk the streets in the business part of the town without smelling rubber. I am leaving here to go back south in a couple of days. I hope then to see what I can find in the way of Tech men there.

"My prize experience in travelling was on the way from Singapore to Manila. Direct service is not frequent. Just when I wanted to go an advertisement in one of the papers told of passage being available on a steamer named the Shinfoo. Now listen to this combination if you do not think the Far East is cosmopolitan. The steamer flew the flag of the Chinese Republic. She was built in England for a Dutch firm originally. When I sailed on her she was under charter to a Persian firm to bring coal from Calcutta to Manila. Her captain was Norwegian, her first officer Russian, her second an English soldier of fortune, her chief engineer a Swede and every other soul of the crew—some seventy—were Chinese. There were three passengers besides myself, a very lowly Spaniard and his family. On that ship I spent Christmas. But unusual combinations are common enough. Yesterday on the way down from the north, I scraped acquaintance with three people on the train; a Swedish engineer located here and just returning from a hunting trip, a young Chinese naval architect who took his degree at an English school but who had done research work at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and last, a Greek who had been in China for twenty years and who was just returning from Siberia. He had been up there with some Italian troops as a sort of civilian commissary man. He told me he had been at Omsk which is now right in the midst of the Bolshevik activities. I asked him if he had suffered at the hands of the Reds. He told me that he had not; that he was with organized troops and that such troops did not appeal to the Reds; the latter gave the troops a wide berth.

"I was in Manila and the surrounding country for a month and my most vivid impression of the little I saw of the Philippines is that there is an enormous amount of development needed to make the Islands compare with Java, for example. The surface has scarcely been scratched. I have a feeling that the Filipinos really need us for some time to come, though they are now talking of independence.

"But the prize spot of all that I have seen is North China. Hongkong is a British city entirely and Shanghai is rather Occidental in spots. But Pekin outside of the Legation Quarter is still Chinese. I was absolutely unprepared to see such splendor as still can be seen in some of the old temples. It is a pity that we know so little of China at home. We have all heard of the magnificence of the western centers of civilization. But China, which outdates them all and which still survives, is almost unknown to most of us at home. The Summer Palace, which is rather new, and the Temple of Heaven, originally built

in 1420, are marvels of splendor. I made a pilgrimage all alone in the snow out to the Great Wall. That dates away back to 200 B. C. and it has been maintained so well that it is in good repair still. It is a stupendous piece of work. If the elevated masonry embankment of the New Haven down through Roxbury was extended to Kansas City and built of solid stone or brick up mountains and down into the valleys you would get some faint idea of the size of the job that the old emperors tackled. In one place I visited there was a mountain pass where the trail led up through a gateway in the hills. Trains of donkeys with loaded baskets fastened to rough wooden pack-saddles were still passing up and down much as they must have been passing since the very dawn of all our Western life.

"In Pekin, I looked up Wen, III, '08, whom I used to work near in Bill Hall's lab. in Walker. Wen is now professor of metallurgy in the Government University. I had a delightful time with him. I verily believe he would have given me his house if I had asked him. He could not do enough for me. Things seem to have gone well with him since he left Tech. He took his Ph.D. at Columbia and came back to China about 1911. He told me that they thought enough of him at the University to make him acting chancellor for a time. The day I left Pekin he entertained me at lunch. He succeeded in getting two '16 naval architects and a very fine older Chinaman to meet me. Take it from me if you want to see real hospitality get Wen to give you a real Pekin duck dinner at the same restaurant where he took me. And I am certain that duck like Pekin duck right at Pekin does not exist. I got so enthusiastic that I even ate with chopsticks and got enough to eat at that. It was some party. Wen and other educated Chinamen have told me a good deal about the political situation both in reference to Shantung and the new Chinese Republic, which I will not try to touch on in this letter.

"Tomorrow night I sail for the South. I am planning to touch at Canton where I hope to see Tse, III, '08, whom every one in Bill Hall's spathic iron ore lab. will remember. Then I go down to Singapore and from there to Ceylon and to Europe via Suez. This summer I shall be back according to my present plans. (Signed) P. M. WISWALL."

"Art" Shaw reports the birth of a son Robert Stetson, born April 16. Congratulations, "Art" and "Chill."—Harold Sharp reports the birth of a second son, Randolph Guild on June 15.

"Let" King writes that he was surprised to have a telephone call from Herbert Wirtheim who was in America on business in connection with his piano factory in Australia.

Allen Jones who is now living at Asheville, N. C., dropped in to say "hello" when he was in Boston on business. "Jum" was hoping to be with us for the reunion but unfortunately couldn't do so. The secretary hopes that all members of the class will call at his office or call him up at home if they have the opportunity while in Boston.

1910

DUDLEY CLAPP, *Secretary*, Care Gorton-Pew Fisheries, Gloucester, Mass.

No report has been received from the secretary.

The following is from the *Transcript* of May 29:

"Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Townsend, of Pinckney Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Margaret, to Hale Sutherland, assistant professor of structural engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

And from the *Transcript* of July 2:

"Miss Marjorie Barnes Somers, daughter of J. Edward Somers of Hartford, Conn., and Jerome Scheuer of Riverbank Court, Cambridge, were married on Thursday, at the Old South Church, by the pastor, Rev. George A. Gordon, D.D. The bridegroom is a graduate of M. I. T. and resided in New York and Buffalo until recently. He is engaged in the insurance business in Boston. The wedding tour will be through Northern New York and Canada."

1911

ORVILLE B. DENISON, *Secretary*, 63 Sidney Street, Cambridge 39, Mass.
 HERBERT FRYER, *Assistant Secretary*, Engineers' Club, Boston 17, Mass.

We were there — thirty-nine (39) of us — and what we lacked in numbers we made up for in enthusiasm and enjoyment. As usual, when there is gathered together a number of '11-ers, however small, a large time may be expected. The secretary was indeed fortunate in having surrounded himself with an excellent committee, as follows: "Jack" Herlihy, who handled the class dinner; "Chet" Morey and "Bill" Pead, who looked after the ladies; and O. W. Stewart, who handled the Plymouth trip. The class dinner was a riot, at least it can be safely said that every one present had a corking good time and as for the "riot" — well, suffice it to say Charlie and Bert were there. Nuf ced! There were thirty-three '11-ers around the festive board — and festive board it surely was, when the secretary started the ball rolling with a "Regular M. I. T." with three '11's on the end, and one more classmate, John Alter, came in a little later. The thirty-four attendants were: Aaron, Alter, Barker, Bigelow, Cooley, Coupal, Cumings, Denison, Fortune, Fryer, Goto, Haines, E. R. Hall, Haslam, Herlihy, Jenks, Kenway, Leary, Linehan, McManus, Merrill, Morey, Morrison, Pead, Pepper, Ranger, Richmond, Sisson, D. J. Smith, Stewart, Van Tassel, Vose, Warner and Whitcomb. Here is how the *Boston Herald* of June 22 reported the affair:

"Thirty-three members of the Class of 1911 were present at a reunion banquet held at the Hotel Westminster. Orville B. Denison of Belmont, class secretary, arranged an elaborate musical program. Capt. Kanezo Goto of the Royal Japanese Navy and now chief engineer in the Japanese Naval Inspector's office in New York talked to his classmates on matters relative to his duties as a representative of his government.

"W. W. Warner of Nowata, Okla., the class member traveling the greatest distance to attend the reunion, told of the great possibilities that await Tech men in the oil fields of the Southeast. Warner, since his graduation from Tech, has done extensive work in the oil fields and has reaped a financial harvest. Capt. Richard H. Ranger of the Signal Corps, who is now stationed at Camp Vail, N. J., explained what he had done in connection with improvements on radio methods."

Yes, our old friend, Kanezo Goto, is now in this country for a two years' stay and was a regular attendant at all the reunion festivities Monday and Tuesday. In addition to telling of his work with the Japanese Navy, both during the War and at present, he issued a cordial invitation to all '11-ers to come to Japan. If they just let him know, he said, he will see that they are well taken care of and if interested in "Geisha girls," he could fix that up too. It did every one's heart good to see little old "Bill" Warner once again, looking exactly the same as the day he received his degree in 1911. "Dick" Ranger is also the same old person and before the evening was over he rattled off a few of the old Tech Show favorites on the pianer. Morrison also told of his adventures "over there" and he told feelingly how he had met "Percy" Rideout in Paris a short time before the latter's heroic death under fire. He is in Boston for the summer, but is returning to his professorship at the University of Alberta in the fall. "Ed" Kenway, who is back home in Newtonville again after his career in the Middle West and in the Great War, told his classmates that events such as this reunion made a man, who like himself had been away from these parts, glad to be back and to know he was a Tech man. Carl Richmond also told of his experiences in France and said he had been kicking himself ever since returning because he had visited the American University Union in Paris a number of times without ever having discovered that Tech had a room there. "Bob" Haslam said he was glad to be "Back Home" after his years spent in Cleveland. He is now connected with the co-operative course in Chemical Engineering at the Institute. After the reminiscing the secretary had the boys gather around his favorite implement (guess what!) and with the exception of a few who left to take their wives to the dance on the good ship "Jack o' Lantern" on the Basin, all hands joined in a good singfest. "Gutzie" Barker and "Groucho" Fryer hid themselves to the Winter Garden at the hotel and returned with the five cabaret artists, so we had an enjoyable half-hour's entertainment from them. The party broke up at ten o'clock.

On Tuesday a goodly number of the boys attended the business session at the Walker Memorial and the departmental luncheons that followed. Those who chose to attend the ball game afterwards were amply repaid, for they saw the Boston Brave

beat the St. Louis Cardinals in an exciting eleven-inning (significant!) contest, 3 to 2. In the evening the following attended the reunion banquet: Miss June Adkinson, Denison, Dolliver, Goto, Haines, Haslam, McManus, Morey, Pead, Runels, Stewart, Warner, and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Welch. George B. Glidden, '93, was in charge of the entertainment and he and the secretary led the singing and cheering. One feature was splitting the house in two sections and having one side under Gli Iden's direction sing "Keep the Home Fires Burning," while the other side under the leadership of the secretary sang "There's a Long, Long Trail." A wonderful array of speakers served to round out a most enjoyable evening.

O. W. Stewart was in charge of the Plymouth trip for 1911 members and their wives on Wednesday and here is his version of the day:

The boat to Plymouth was comfortably filled and the spirit of the outing in quiet harmony with the tone of the other 1920 M. I. T. Memorial events. Every one availed themselves to the utmost of the opportunity of renewing old friendships and forming new ones, both within and without their own classes.

The '11-ers who made the trip, most of whom brought their wives, were: Alter, Coupal, Cumings, Curtis, E. R. Hall, Herlihy, Jenks, Kenway, McManus, Pead, Richmond, Sisson, Stewart, Van Tassel, Warner, and Welch. At the Plymouth wharf Barker greeted us from a machine, mentioning that he was with us in spirit, but not specifying type. Herlihy, Richmond and Stewart all competed for the official photographership, an array of talent that should provide some good snapshots for the Class ten-year book.

Most of the classes from time to time during the boat trips put on some simple stunts, a few of which were distinctly original. From start to finish 1911 was prominently to the front, outfitted as they were with red and gray armbands and 1911 hatbands. For the first time "Dennie's Chickens" were features in winding procession around the upper decks.

The next event was the demonstration by several 1911 speedboys of their ability at hurdling. Hall, Haslam and Pead showed that the upper deck was suitable for establishing records. Warner, acting as spokesman, in a clear, loud voice challenged any other class for the alumni championship. This was not taken up and it was decided that Pead's ability entitled him to the cup. (Awarded, minus the cup.)

About this time '91 formed near the center of 1911 activities and favorably impressed us by their songs and class yells. Just to show our friendly spirit and also to indicate how such things have been improved, 1911 responded with three cheers for '91 and added "1911, twenty-nine years after." 1901 then entered the triumvirate, paying respects to both '91 and '11 and each replied in form, then combining to rock the boat with the best M. I. T. yells of the day. Leave it to the classes of the first digit to deliver the ammunition, with 1921 to assist a year hence.

Following this, 1911 as a body became interested in ring toss. Cumings, Jenks and McManus starred for the men and Mrs. Pead and Mrs. Stewart for the ladies, although Miss Richmond and Mrs. Herlihy followed closely. At a particularly exciting period of play, in recognition of her skill, the winner was presented with a commercial specimen of chicle, in lieu of more permanent memorial.

During the two and one-half hours' stay in Plymouth, 1911 together with a group of adjacent classes and accompanied by guides provided by the reunion committee, visited the more prominent points of historic interest. The start was from Plymouth Rock and then to the old burial ground, Pilgrim monument and Pilgrim Hall, giving an opportunity to see Plymouth prior to its tercentennial renovation of 1920-1921. Jollyng the guides was a pleasurable by-product.

It is a natural hope that at our tenth reunion next year, 1911 will turn out in force to enjoy and further develop the unequalled spirit of good-fellowship of which the Class is already justly proud.

Thus endeth the chronicle of 1911 and the fourth reunion. Now for the reaccounting of the activities of other classmates, whose misfortune it was not to be present at this year's reunion, but who are faithful and like good little boys and girls "Write to Dennie." Go thou and do likewise!

Back in April — to be exact, on the evening of April 8 — the secretary tried an experiment in class entertainment, which resulted in a splendid success. Here is the "advance story" as published in *The Tech* of April 6:

"The Class of 1911 is planning to have an informal dinner in the faculty dining room of Walker Memorial on Thursday evening, April 8, at seven o'clock. The dinner will be in the nature of an Easter party for the members of the Class of 1911 and their wives so that the ladies will have a chance to get acquainted with each other. The committee in charge of the dinner plans to have card games, stunts and music for amusements. The committee expects that quite a number of 1911 graduates from Boston and vicinity will be present."

Then in *The Tech* of April 9 appeared the following:

"An informal dinner was held in the faculty room of Walker last evening by the Class of 1911. Covers were laid for seven couples, Mr. O. B. Denison, secretary of the Class presiding. It was the first reunion of the Class since 1916. After the dinner, amusement was provided in the form of card playing, dancing, and music. 'The dinner was held in order that the ladies might become more intimately acquainted,' says Mr. Denison. 'We have never had a dinner before where the ladies were invited.'"

The seven couples attending were: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Herlihy of Medford, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Morey of Providence, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pead, Jr., of Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. Chester L. Pepper of Melrose, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Stewart of Hyde Park, Mr. and Mrs. Emmons J. Whitcomb of Reading and Mr. and Mrs. Orville B. Denison of Belmont. Following a bountiful repast, served by Mrs. Scripture, than whom there is no than-whomer in cuisine culture, a number of splendid readings were given by Mrs. Stewart, followed by piano selections by Mrs. Whitcomb and songs by both Mr. and Mrs. Denison. Following singing in which all joined, the party played cards, Mrs. Herlihy and Mr. Pepper being high scorers.

It is with deep regret that the secretary chronicles the death in Detroit on April 13 of Eric H. Ridstrom, II, a faithful '11-er. Interment was in Waltham, Massachusetts, his former home.

After three years' service with the Army, Captain Richard H. Ranger, VII, has resigned from the Signal Corps to take up work with the Radio Corporation of America under Mr. E. E. F. Alexanderson, chief engineer. During his service he came in close touch with the French radio service. This included a stay at the station at Lyons, which is the most important radio center of that country. The training of cadet officers in signalling became an important part of the army work in France, and Captain Ranger was a member of the instructing staff of the First Corps Signal School at Goudrecourt, where experience with the French and English services became crystallized into a thorough-going American system. Later he was put in charge of the Department of Military Signalling at the Saumer Artillery School, where there were twenty-two hundred cadet students at the signing of the armistice. After the armistice, a very thorough course in radio at Sorbonne University was organized by the French specialists who had raised this art to such a high point, and Captain Ranger handled the translations of these lectures. Research work on eliminating interference in radio receiving was conducted, which led to a new type of apparatus which was further developed on returning to this country. For the past year, Captain Ranger has been in charge of the Signal Corps Radio Laboratories at Little Silver, New Jersey, where it has been the endeavor to put into substantial, usable form the instruments which the war had demonstrated as necessary for the equipment of the Army. Captain Ranger is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he was a member of the Class of 1911. During his course at Tech he started a typewriting bureau which expanded into a printing and technical publishing company after his graduation. The plant was sold after he entered the service.

Mr. and Mrs. August Naab announce the marriage of their daughter, Marie Anna, to Mr. Harry Lester Manley on Saturday the fifth of June, at Passaic, New Jersey. Data boy Harry!

Three more additions have been made to the 1911 Baby Roll, as follows: April 17, Ruth Ada Comstock; May 7, John Kingsbury Warner; May 21, Donald P. Dyer. Heartly congratulation to each and all of the joyful parents.

"Bog" Bogdasarian is now with the Kopper Company of Pittsburgh, having recently joined the organization. — Oberlin Clark has returned to Weymouth and is once again in the concrete business. — As an aftermath of the Endowment Fund drive, in which 1911 played such a prominent part, Ove Collett wrote from distant Norway: "I admire your initiative and energy and also your success." Thank you, Ove. — Henry Dolliver

recently took a six weeks' swing through the Middle West and the South for the Aberthaw Company and reports that he played his maiden games of golf at Pensacola, resulting in a score of 80 for nine holes — "some speed," he adds. — By the way, "Bill" West and his wife expected to "make" the reunion, but were unable to, which saved "Bill" a little chagrin, perhaps, for the secretary, primed by "Mike" Greenleaf (who, by the way, couldn't quite fix it to have Gray & Davis "send" him to the reunion) was ready to ask "Bill" how he was able to run up only 114 on the first nine at Oakland Hills, Detroit. — J. N. French, who is secretary of the Technology Club of Detroit, recently wrote a newsy letter to the secretary and said in part:

I feel I should have had a war record, but they wouldn't let me go over there and kept me so busy building aviation fields that I did not have time to think until the war was over. I applied for a commission when we entered the war and was reported and gazetted for regular service. Then they played me mean by transferring me back to my regular job. They enrolled me as inspector civilian under special orders but on the old payroll. You see we (Albert Kahn, architects and engineers) were engaged as architects by the aviation board and I had general charge of all details. I had to chase from one end of the country to the other straightening out the tangles that always occur in rush work. My particular work was in selection and approval of materials.

"My six years here with Albert Kahn have seen the growth of an ordinary architect's office into a modern plant, for the job of planning and building rapidly and economically, consisting of two hundred-odd employees. We build all over the country and also in foreign countries. Our buildings total to the cost of thirty millions a year and so you can see that we have made a success of modernizing an architect's office. We have several Tech men here, only one other '11-er, Staff Francis. I suppose you want to know my position here. I handle special details such as materials, selection and approval and am one of eight executives."

"Joe" Fuller writes that he is still on the job at Woodbridge, N. J., and now has two boys preparing for M. I. T., one two years and the other four months. — "Aurora Borealis" Grossmann on June 7 took charge of the metallurgical and chemical laboratories of the Electric Alloy Steel Company, present plant at Charleroi, Pennsylvania, new plant to be at Youngstown, Ohio. — In an early June issue of *The American Machinist* appeared an interesting article on "Labor and the Employer" by Kester Barr's father, who is president of the Lumen Bearing Company. — In notifying the secretary of his inability to attend the Reunion "Pop" Hufsmith wrote as follows from Palestine, Texas: "Too far from home, Dennie, and anyway I am a little behind in my fishing. Only caught thirty-four last week. Tell all the boys 'hello' for me."

"Bill" Orchard said he couldn't attend the Reunion because he had to "be in Montreal June 22, 23 and 24 to attend the annual convention of the American Water Works Association." Whadyemean "water works," Bill? — Franklin Osborn sent in his Class dues from Chile and sent warmest regards to all classmates, adding that he was a "very busy bird."

The secretary learns that "Abe" Shohan is now in Poland, but on what mission he knows not. — E. M. Symmes, assistant chief chemist of the Hercules Powder Company, addressed the M. I. T. Chemical Society at Tech on the evening of April 13 on the processes employed in the manufacture of dynamite, gelatine and nitric and sulphuric acids. — R. D. Van Alstine wrote from East San Pedro that he "will come back for reunions when the air passenger service is established." — Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Wood were unable to attend the reunion for they were vacationizing at Grants, Maine. — Just one more thought. "Gutzie" Barker has been to see the show "Mary" at the Tremont Theatre three times to date. Of course this may have no particular significance — but then again — ah, me!

Now for some "Changes of Address" to close, but before that, one new (?) thought: "Write to Dennie!"

CHANGES OF ADDRESSES

Philip S. Avery, 99 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass.; Carlton S. Barnes, 4208 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Donald C. Barton, 903 Rusk Avenue, Houston, Texas; William S. Burleigh, 69 North Main Street, Natick, Mass.; Paul E. Burnham, 1013 Penn Avenue, Room 601, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. Burleigh Cheney, 110 West 40th Street, New York City; L. C. Cooley, 75 Pitts Street, Boston 14, Mass.; S. B. Copeland, 178 State Street, Bangor, Maine; Ignacio Corcuera, Corona 225, Guadalajara, Mexico; R. W. Cushing, 4521 15th

Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.; Lt.-Col. Henry Davis, Jr., B Building, 6th and B Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.; Kingsley W. Dennett, Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.; J. Howard Dunlap, 105 Beck Avenue, Akron, Ohio; E. N. Fales, Lake Forest, Ill.; William E. Fortune, 80 Francis Street, Boston, Mass.; Joseph N. French, 2088 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; Raymond W. Frost, Thomson-Houston, 10 Rue de Londres, Paris, France; William W. Goodhue, 26 Lowden Avenue, West Somerville 44, Mass.; Kenneth Greenleaf, 518 Book Building, Detroit, Mich.; E. R. Hall, 20 Muirhead Street, Wollaston, Mass.; R. T. Haslam, 98 Winthrop Street, Taunton, Mass.; M. A. Grossman, Electric Alloy Steel Company, Charleroi, Pa.; Louis J. Harrigan, 66 Euclid Avenue, Hackensack, N. J.; Charles W. Homeyer, Jr., Burton, Texas; Howard P. Ireland, 5½ Bellevue Avenue, Binghamton, N. Y.; David J. Jenkins, Electric Bond and Share Company, 71 Broadway, New York City; Edward Kenway, 22 Walnut Place, Newtonville 60, Mass.; M. S. Kinney, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Thomas R. Lathrope, 112 East 12th Street, Little Rock Ark.; Nathan Levy, 7 Euston Street, Brookline, Mass.; Raymond H. Lord, Route 5, Sussex, New Brunswick, Can.; Charles A. McManus, 37 Stonehurst Street, Dorchester, Mass.; Charles B. Magrath, Conway Building, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.; N. Sidney Marston, 32 Brighton Avenue, Allston, Mass.; William Hennick Martin, Cerro de Pasco Company, Oroya Construction Department, Oroya, Peru, South America; Edward A. Nash, Heyburn, Idaho; T. B. Parker, 6 Locust Street, Flushing, N. Y.; Arthur C. Pillsbury, Los Angeles Speedway Association, 312 Los Angeles Investment Building, Los Angeles, Calif.; Louis R. Rapelli, care of Dr. M. Benci, Tucuman, Argentine Republic, South America; Clayton S. Robinson, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, 15 Snow Street, Providence, R. I.; Raymond V. Roche, 27 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frank Russell, Jr., 134 West 18th Street, New York City; John H. Scoville, 3 Cottage Street, South Orange, N. J.; Henry Schreiber, 39 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; Joseph H. Shaw, 16 Allerton Street, Plymouth, Mass.; Warren J. Simonds, 44 Warren Avenue, Marlboro, Mass.; Edward Sisson, American Architectural Iron Works, 121 Liverpool Street, East Boston 28, Mass.; Harold A. Smith, 12 Pennacook Street, Manchester, N. H.; Henry R. Snyder, 810 East Colorado Street, Pasadena, Calif.; Ralph T. Walker, 11 Commerce Street, New York City; Henry Wood, 98 Bradford Street, Bristol, R. I.; Frederick L. Woodlock, 12 Coleman Place, Allston 34, Mass.

 1912

RANDALL CREMER, *Secretary*, 7 The Circle, Rochelle Park, Rochelle, New York.

F. J. SHEPARD, JR., *Assistant Secretary*, 568 East First Street, South Boston, Mass.

The reunion has come and gone, and our only regret should be that there were not more of the Class back to have enjoyed the three-days get-together. A total of thirty-one men registered during the three days, although this number was not present at any one of the events.

After registering at the Walker Memorial on Monday morning, every one enjoyed the opportunity of looking over the new buildings and meeting old acquaintances at the Memorial. A buffet lunch was served in the gymnasium, and about half a dozen 1912 men turned up for this. At the dinner, although only sixteen acceptances had been received, a total of twenty-three men showed up which filled our room to overflowing. There was plenty to eat however, and after cleaning up everything in this line, we went around the table hearing what each fellow had done since last reported upon. The results will be given a little later on. Around the table there were: Hechinger, Dierks, Tirrell, Wiseman, Morrow, Davis, Kahn, Pettingell, Hakes, Symonds, Schell, Mason, M. C., Pratt, Lombard, Holbrook, Torrey, Kebbon, Mason, E. M., Carpenter, Barry, Watkins, Reynolds, Shepard.

At the departmental luncheons on Tuesday there were not the hoped-for discussions as to aims and policies, although there were a good number present from each course. — The banquet Tuesday night was a "corker" and, as stated previously, it was too bad there could not have been more present. On the boat trip to Plymouth, Wednesday, there were thirteen 1912 men aboard, although unfortunately Dierks and Gale did not come back to the boat and thereby missed having their pictures taken with the rest of the crowd. The stuttering chorus staged by 1912 on the return trip made a great hit.

The news gathered from going around the table is as follows:

Dierks, III. Located in Kansas City, Mo., is married, but has no children. During the war was engaged in wooden shipbuilding and was very successful in organizing the yard of which he was connected. He is at present engaged in the lumber business.

Pettingell, I. After leaving school, Pettingell went west in the copper and zinc industry. An account of his experiences while in the service was given at the last dinner, and we could not get him to go into details again. He is at present with the Hammel Oil Burning Company at 185 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass. As yet Pettingell has not found time to get married.

Hakes, I. Has not found a wife yet, although he has been located in the South where beauty is supposed to abound. After leaving school, Hakes went with the Baltimore and Ohio, but was furloughed due to hard times, and then went down to Tennessee with Jerry Howard on some survey work.

He was at this for about six months, then came back to Baltimore with the Baltimore Tube Company, where he worked up through the mill to the position of superintendent of the plant. This position he held during the war and he is now Boston representative for the same people, located at 185 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Symonds, II. Married, and has two children, a boy of five and a girl of two. He has been with the New England Structural Steel Company ever since leaving school, and is now their plant manager. During the War Sym was commissioned in the Ordnance Department Production Division, and from what we can hear, he served his country in a very creditable manner.

Schell, II. Is married, and has a baby girl. He was with the Union Twist Company in Attleboro for some time, and later with the American Locomotive Company, on special time study work. Then with the United States Cartridge Company of Lowell, with Harvey Benson on production work, and later with the Miller Piano Company at their Boston office. During the last two years he has been with Professor Dewey at the Institute, and is at present Assistant Professor in Course XV, dividing his time between the Institute and industrial engineering work for himself.

Hechinger, III. Since leaving school, Hechinger has been in the insurance business, and has not yet assumed the risk of taking a wife. He is at present with the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company here in Boston.

Torrey, X. Torrey is married and has one boy. He is located in Syracuse, as "Chemical Engineer" for the Solvay Company. Bates would not admit it, but we have it on good authority that he has been very successful in developing new processes for them and holds a very responsible position.

Carpenter, II. Married, but neglected to state as to how many children he was blessed with. Ever since Charlie was elected Freshman Treasurer, he has had to have money in his hands, and has been connected with the various businesses since leaving school which required keen financial insight. At present he is located in Bristol, New Hampshire, with the Mason Perkins Paper Corporation, producers of a well-known brand of "tissue."

Harold Watkins, I. Married, and has one boy. On leaving school he went with the Boston and Maine Railroad, and has worked with them ever since. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted with the 14th Railroad Engineers, and saw some very active service in France. The outfit was one of the first over, and paraded in London for the King. They were then sent up to Arras, working with the British running a narrow gauge line approximately five miles back from the front. After a hard tour of duty at this they were sent down to Calais for a rest. While there they built a standard gauge shipping yard. They were then transferred to the American forces, and worked at road building and pontoon construction, fighting up through the Verdun and Argonne front. During this time Watkins stopped a machine-gun bullet with an arm but fortunately fully recovered from the effects. He is now with the Boston and Maine Railroad in charge of maintenance of way, on the Fitchburg Division.

Lombard, VI. Is married and has a boy five years old. After spending seven years in Boston, with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, he bought out a country grocery store in Short Falls, New Hampshire, where he now handles a large variety of articles, that he had never imagined existed.

Barry, II. Married, having two girls. Went to Binghamton, New York, and later with the Waterbury Clock Company, Waterbury, Conn., then with the Scoville Company.

Waterbury, Conn. With the National Conduit and Cable Company, Hastings-on Hudson, where he was assistant to the works manager. Leaving them he secured an interest in the Whittendon Hosiery Co., of Taunton, where he is now making plain and fancy socks for the trade.

Holbrook, I. Widower, with one son. With the Union Carbide Company at Niagara Falls after leaving school, and later with Stone & Webster. With the 104th Engineers during the war, seeing active service for over a year. Now sales engineer with the Truscon Steel Company, located at their Boston office.

E. M. Mason, VI. With the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, after leaving school. Then with the Standard Oil Company. The Standard Oil sent him to Calcutta where he has been for six years, having returned just in time for the reunion. Mason is to be married within the next month, after which he will return to Calcutta, going back through Europe, having come on across the Pacific. Mason promised to write us a letter which will set forth more in detail his experiences which have been many and varied.

Reynolds, XI. Not married yet, which possibly accounts for his prosperous appearance. With the Transit Commission of Boston, after leaving school, and has been located in Canton, Mass., since then, conducting a general contracting business. During the war he handled sub-contracts at Devens, Squantum, and on the Herreschoff Manufacturing Plant at Bristol.

Pratt, X. Married, with one boy. Came back in 1913 for his Master Degree, and then went to the Liquid Carbonic Company in Chicago. He is now general superintendent, and located at Thirty-first and South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago. He requested that any one going through Chicago look him up.

M. C. Mason, VI. Not married. Has been with the Stone & Webster Company, except for a short tour of service at Camp Humphreys, during the war. He is now doing special investigation work for Stone & Webster, spending most of his time in New York.

Wiseman, VI. Came back as instructor on the Electrical Engineering staff, at the Institute, and received his Doctor's degree in 1914. Then spent two years research work at the Institute. Spent some time with the Western Union Telegraph Co. on Transmission Engineering work, then with the National Conduit and Cable Company, Hastings-on-Hudson, where he is at present in charge of all cable engineering work.

Kahn, X. After leaving school, went with the American Writing Paper Company at Holyoke, and was later plant manager at their Windsor Locke's Mill. He is now located in Boston with the Quality Paper Box Company.

Davis, II. Celebrated his wedding anniversary by attending the Class dinner, which was unanimously voted a rash thing to do (the majority present being married themselves). With Stone & Webster after graduation, in the engineering and purchasing department. In the Ordnance Department during the war, and at present with the Scoville-Wellington Co. industrial engineers of Boston.

Morrow, IV. Married, having one daughter, two years old. Instructor in architectural engineering at the Institute and later with Stone & Webster, working up from structural draftsman to chief draftsman. He has lately been assigned on special appraisal work in Richmond and Norfolk, Virginia.

Shepard, VI. Married, having two children. With Sturtevant Blower Works, for about a year and then with the Exide Battery Company, Boston office, for another year. Since then manufacturing the "well-known" Jacklift truck. At present located at 568 East First Street, South Boston, operating under the name of the Lewis-Shepard Company. During the war, served in the Ordnance Department as captain in the engineering division.

Tirrell, X. Married, with two children. With the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in Boston as chemical engineer. Later with a concern in Bridgewater, Mass., manufacturing shoe chemicals. Now with the Liquid Carbonic Company, with Pratt, mentioned above.

Kerbon, IV. Not married. With J. R. Freeman on preliminary plans for the new Technology, later with Welles Bosworth on the Technology plans. In May, 1917, went with the Cantonment Construction Division, located at Washington. Commissioned as captain in the engineers in September, 1917, in charge of construction of two small camps near Washington, and Base Hospital in New York. Commissioned as major in the Quarter-

masters Department, and was construction quartermaster in charge at Camp Humphreys. Later transferred as major of engineers. Since leaving the service, he became associated with the Welles Bosworth, architect, of New York City.

An informal Class meeting was held after dinner, and various matters were discussed, such as Class dues, new Class officers, holding of a ten-year reunion in 1922, etc. A detailed report of this will be sent out shortly to each member of the Class.

Out of approximately (300) return postcards sent out announcing the Class dinner, about eighty were returned of which there were sixteen acceptances. I had hoped that those who were not coming would add a few lines as to what they were doing so that we could pass the news around, but every one seems to be too busy to send in any dope. In another month or so I shall have to start making it up if I do not hear from some one.

Ralph Ferry wrote in from Toronto that he was very sorry not to be able to get away, but that business is such that he positively could not. He is now superintendent of the Northern Aluminum Co. Ltd., and wants anybody going to Toronto to look him up.

Cremer got back from Brazil, and expected to be at the reunion but his firm thoughtlessly sent him down to Key West, where he will be located for another two or three months. His headquarters in New York are Snare & Triest, contracting engineers, Eighth and West Fortieth Street.

Harold G. Manning, X, is now with Williams & Pritchard, patent attorneys, located at 61 Broadway, New York. Drop in and see him when in the big city.

Charlie Carpenter appeared in the Boston Sunday *Herald* of May 2, in uniform, wearing "Decoration Officier D'Academie Francaise." The following tells a little about this unusual recognition.

"Charles Hamlin Carpenter, a graduate of the Newton public schools and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been awarded an unusual distinction in recognition of his service in France. Mr. Carpenter served on the army general staff, fourth section, as lieutenant, at General Pershing's headquarters. The decoration which gives him the distinction of Officier D'Academie, is not freely awarded and is the more highly prized for that reason. It is plain, a beautiful silver laurel wreath suspended on a purple ribbon. There is no lettering. The certificate accompanying it is from the Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux Arts and is signed by the minister. Lieutenant Carpenter is the son of a former well-known Boston *Herald* worker and is now treasurer of Mason Perkins Paper Corporation of Bristol, New Hampshire."

R. H. Doane, IV, recently appeared in print as follows:

"Mr. Joseph Dorr of the Charlesgate Hotel announces the engagement of his daughter Katherine to Mr. Ralph Harrington Doane. Miss Dorr is a member of the Sewing Circle and the Vincent Club. In 1916 and 1917 she was occupied in refugee and canteen work in Paris. Upon her return she continued her war work here until the close of the war. Mrs. William E. Russell of Cambridge is her sister. Mr. Doane was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the Class of 1912. In 1916 he was appointed consulting architect to the Philippine government, with headquarters in Manila. In 1918 he resigned this commission to become a first lieutenant of Engineers, United States Army. In addition to his business, he is a special instructor in architectural design at the Institute of Technology. Mayor Peters has recently appointed him a schoolhouse commissioner. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects and of the Boston Society of Architects."

The following excerpts are from a letter to Professor Locke from John L. Bray, III:

"I have just returned from a long trip into the Mosquitia district of Honduras and so have been out of communication with the outside world for several months. We went on a trip of exploration looking mainly for placer. It is a wonderfully rich section of the country but on account of fever, lack of transportation, wild beasts, etc., it is a fine country to stay out of. We found some very rich placer but I do not care to make another trip in there to work it. My partners will, I believe, return next dry season to continue the work. I had a kodak along and took some very interesting pictures of the native life. "My mother is making a trip to Guatemala and I will join her at Puerto Barrios and conduct her on a short sight-seeing trip before we return to the States along toward the end of July."

From the Boston *Globe*:

"Paul H. McOsker, aged thirty-five, a mining engineer, a native of Lowell, was killed

at Bisbee, Ariz., June 9. For eight years he had been employed by the Phelps Dodge Company in Arizona mines. He is survived by his wife and two children, also his parents and two sisters. While in Lowell he was a member of several organizations."

The photograph of the crowd coming back from Plymouth on the boat has been submitted, and we hope that it will pass the censors. Look it up, as it may not appear near the class notes.

A complete list of those registered during the reunion is as follows: Clarence MacDonough, I; R. H. Fox, II; C. F. Springall, IV; L. S. Walsh, X; R. E. Wilson, II; C. M. Willis, IV; A. G. Gale, I; J. W. Lovell, VI; F. J. Osborne, VII; L. A. Hechinger, III; F. H. Dierks, II; H. S. Tirrell, X; R. J. Wiseman, VI; C. E. Morrow, IV; A. R. Davis, II; Milton Kahn, X; J. M. Pettingell, I; Jesse Hakes, VI; R. F. Symonds, II; E. H. Schell, II; M. C. Mason, VI; J. H. Pratt, X; O. C. Lombard, VI; E. C. Holbrook, I; Bates Torrey, Jr., X; H. E. Kebbon, IV; E. M. Mason, VI; C. H. Carpenter, II; J. L. Barry, II; H. G. Watkins, I; C. V. Reynolds, XI; F. J. Shepard, Jr., VI.

1913

F. D. MURDOCK, *Secretary*, Box 6, Station H, Buffalo, N. Y.

R. CHARLES THOMPSON, *Assistant Secretary*, 120 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

The best bit of news we have is that Charlie Thompson has consented to look after the Class interests in Boston. Charlie has always shown one hundred per cent class spirit, and we can congratulate ourselves that he is in a position to promote Class affairs. Our attendance at the reunion in June in common with all classes was low in point of numbers. The fellows who did attend were high in spirits and at the dinner, the first night of the reunion, definite plans were made for a real live dinner in the fall and an outing to take place every summer. Twenty fellows sat down to dinner at the Crawford House and we enjoyed a quiet time with no outside talent to add or detract from the occasion as the case might have been. The main topic of discussion was the average salary earned by '13 men. We give the averages obtained from the reply to our annual letter here: Average yearly salary for one hundred and four graduates, \$4076; average for forty-five non-graduates, \$4277; average for total, one hundred forty-nine men reporting, \$4137.

Eighteen '13 men and almost as many wives made the trip to Plymouth on Wednesday. Going down it was more or less quiet, according to Charlie Thompson, but on the way back the fertile brains of Morton and Pastene doped out a Class stunt. They bought thirteen toy balloons, paint and a brush and lettered '13 on them all. They strung them on a rope, formed a procession, paraded about the boat, giving a good round cheer on both decks, and finally finished up at the bow where they tied the balloons to the forward mast. They lasted all the way to Boston and made some hit. "Buttsy" Bryant took some pictures of the procession and these will form the nucleus of the Class album which Charlie Thompson proposes.

The Class has been active matrimonially since our last report. On June 2 T. R. Collins was married to Miss K. L. Cahill. E. G. De Coen, Jr., I, was married to Miss A. A. Davis, Louisville, Ky., on June 22. A. W. Kenny, X, Yes, that's Arthur, who is now a doctor of philosophy, took as a bride, June 12, Miss Marion L. Coes, Brookline, Mass. J. F. Foley, VI, was married on June 1, to Miss J. E. Todd of Palmer, Mass. Don Van Deusen, II, married Miss D. E. Champlin of Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 17. On April 24 Allen Brewer, III, was married to Miss A. M. Knapp of West Newton. G. E. Leavitt, Jr., II, was married on January 1, to Miss K. W. Wells of Simmons College.

The following Class babies are crying for recognition: Priscilla Alden, Albert C. Goodnow, Jr., Helen Whitney Nichols, Franklin Hutchinson, 3d, Janet Elizabeth Mattson, and Martha Lincoln Tolman. Mrs. Sterns presented David Sterns, V, with a baby boy on May 2.

We have new jobs a plenty to report. M. W. Solomanson, IV, is trying to help maintain the reputation of the firm of Charles M. Robinson as the foremost school and institutional architects of Massachusetts. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. is employing Arthur W. Carpenter, X. Stanley Hodgman, I, is assistant manager of the Elk River mill of the Potlatch Lumber Co. He looks after logging and manufacturing. Lough, I, is division engineer of district comprising sixteen counties with the North Dakota State Highway Commission. F. Kennedy, Jr. IV, is prospering as an architect in business

for himself in Pasadena, Calif. A. L. Brown, II, is engaged in the elimination of manufacturing difficulties for the Lincoln Motor Co., Detroit, Mich. Marion Rice, X, is following the profession of general housework for the firm of Mr. and Mrs. Ray W. Hart, she being the senior member. She notes: "I could say a word about my work, but I won't." This is strange silence for one of her sex. B. L. Cushing, II, is now head of the science department of the Rindge Technical School of Cambridge. D. Hilliard, XIII, is superintendent of the Woman's Shoe Factory of the F. M. Hoyt Shoe Co. of Haverhill, Mass. According to "Pa" Ready, VI, his work consists "in commercializing the wild ideas presented by wilder inventors (including myself); needless to say it is interesting and brings in original engineering. My hobby consists of two black curly heads and one sorrel top." Paul Cogan, II, is in charge of all turbine work for the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd. Phil Terry, X, has to do with the preparation of processes for a plant scale, with the du Pont Company at Wilmington, Del. On the twenty-third of June, Fred Lane, X, achieved one of his great ambitions. He was awarded the degree of Ph.D. at Yale University.

M. W. Merrill, XIV, is assistant superintendent of the Electrolytic Copper Refinery of the United States Metal Refining Co. at Chrome, N. J. He notes: "Copper game very dull but we are working to develop and install labor-saving devices which will enable us to cope with the scarcity of labor and low selling prices. This furnishes ample opportunity for interesting study. So far the majority of our problems are only successfully solved when we give due consideration to the very important factor, best known as 'human nature.' As a result I am finding the study of 'human nature' a very interesting 'hobby.'" H. P. Fessenden, I, has the following to say about his work with Stone & Webster, with whom he is assistant engineer structural steel. "We have designed five power plants and several industrial buildings since the first of the year, so we have not been idle. Have twenty men doing nothing but design and drafting work on steel and averaging two to four nights a week. We are just finishing up a plant for the Hartford Electric Co. and it's a 'bear.' I surely intended to get to the reunion this year as it's the first time I'm here in Boston for one, but as luck will have it my vacation is scheduled for June 19 to July 6.


"I have finally settled in a single house and have started intensive farming for a hobby and raising chickens on the side, or rather eggs — good luck so far and it's a good way to take a fall out of H. C. L. Regards to all the boys and if my vacation 'skids' I'll be at some of the reunion."

Assistant Sales Manager is P. V. Kelly's, XI, title with the Blaw-Knox Co. of Pittsburgh. Dr. John A. Gann, X, is doing research work for the Dow Chemical Co. He notes: "I am now busy developing magnesium alloys which will be the lightest alloys known with good engineering properties. We are now specializing in automobile pistons. Our oldest set of test pistons has run better than eighteen thousand miles and is still in good shape. Pretty good, eh?" — H. D. McDonald, III, is engineer and geologist with the Arizona United Mining Co. of Johnson, Ariz. — "Si" Champlin, V, states, "My estate in Long Island affords abundant opportunity for agriculture and I am making the most of it. We expect to raise all the vegetables required this summer and can enough for next winter, thus handing a fair wallop on H. C. L.'s solar plexus. We get a lot of fun out of it besides." — Ray Haynes, I, is manager of the statistical department of Redmond & Co., investment bankers of New York. He says: "My department is supposed to know everything. Needless to say, it falls far short of that ideal." — "President" is the title of R. T. Alger, I, with the Alger & Tilghman Co., general contractors, Cleveland. — Harold D. Marsh, IV, is draftsman for the city of Portland. — George Clark, II, is now superintendent with Merriman Brothers, Jamaica Plain. — Bob Bonney, X, keeps busy taking care of the technical end of the Congoleum Co., Inc., whose business, according to Bob, has now expanded to the point where it is the largest floor covering and linoleum company in the world. He is located at Norwood, Pa. — W. A. Bryant, I, notes, "Still on the same thing and rushed to death. Story of the cellular flat slab used in Noyes-Buick Building will probably appear in *Engineering News-Record* this summer. I personally designed this. I could spill a bookful if I had the time." — S. W. Selfridge, II, is northwest representative for Pawling & Harnischfeger Co. of Milwaukee. He sells traveling cranes, hoists, excavating machinery, etc., all big stuff. — Principal Assistant Bridge Engineer is the title of C. S. Roe, I. He works for the State of Michigan. His department has over three and one-half million of bridge construction underway. — E. H. Gage, XI, is with the International Health Board, conducting field investigations and demonstrations of malaria control.

Joe Strachan, I, is back in Brooklyn, N. Y. He notes: "Doing nothing much but handle men, in manufacture of 'Ryzon Baking Powder' Sofos. (effervescent laxative!) and all sorts of heavy chemicals — sulphuric, acetic and other acids, tri-di and monosodium phosphates, etc." The pleasant fields of architecture, according to H. O. Glidden, IV, are now far behind him. He states: "My present work is very varied figuring, advertising a little work, production supply, etc. Am still making bookplates as a hobby. It takes me into the world of art which would otherwise be crowded out by things technical and mechanical." C. W. Brown, XIV, time study engineer with the Edison Storage Battery Co., is one of the few who has time for a hobby. It is the invention of a small refrigerating outfit. It will mean goodbye, ice man. — A. P. Nelson, II, is assistant engineer, construction, with the Massachusetts Oil Refining Corporation. — Ken Blake, XIV, occupies the position, he considers "job" too plebeian, of assistant superintendent in yarn dyeing department of Cheney Brothers, South Manchester, Conn. He notes: "Work is mostly diplomatic as we are installing efficiency in a dyehouse against all precedent, and dyers are as temperamental as opera singers." — H. B. Horner, IV, is a designer for Joseph D. Leland, architects and engineers. "Rusty" Sage, I, finds time from his work as southern manager of Aberthaw Construction Co. at Atlanta, Ga. to devote attention to golf, swimming and home brew. — Percy Whitman, III, is dodging rattlesnakes in his effort to manage the Abe Lincoln Copper Co. at Wickenburg, Ariz.

Al Gibson, III, is secretary-treasurer of the Lawrence Warehouse Company. He has invented a new toast. Read his note. "Almost a useless affair nowadays but not quite, is one I invented and call the warehousemen's toast. The arm is crooked at elbow, the face is set, although smiling and words are: 'Here's to no room at all.' Am glad to say our warehouses seem to respond pretty well and keep awful busy. But do you know any way I can learn to play golf? I learned African golf along with galloping dominoes at Tech, but I have been having a bad time getting to be a real golf player and that's the way I spend my Sundays after church. Wish I could get to the reunion." — Claude Cairns, XIV, has become what Professor Dewey used to call an *entrepreneur*. He is treasurer and chief engineer of the Acme Apparatus Co., with a factory in Cambridge. Claude's company is designing and manufacturing special electrical apparatus, transformers, etc. It looks like a young Stone & Webster proposition. — Robert Portal, VI, is selling education. He is registrar of the LaSalle Extension University. He has charge of selling the higher accounting course. — Malcolm Lewis, VII, is in charge of Plant Personnel and Employees' Training School of the Nestle's Food Company of New York City. When he is not engaged in evaporating milk he is fishing or target shooting. — Miles Langley, I, is still with the Portland Packing Co. He is sales manager for New England and New York, and covers some territory in Canada. — James H. Devine, V, is associate manager of the Chicago Branch of the Pennsylvania Linseed Products Co. — Edgar W. Taft, VI, is now chief buyer for the Winchester Co. of New Haven. — George H. Taber, Jr., X, is vice-president of the Sinclair Oil and Gas Co.

The next time you eat in one of Child's restaurants you may call to mind that E. D. Pratt, I, had something to do with the perfection of arrangements there. He is a restaurant specialist in design, construction and operation of restaurants. He notes: "Much interested in my work which is a growing field. Consulted by large interests as to how to handle their feeding problems. — The lure of the movies has got C. W. Gotherman, VI, at last, so he says. He is home office manager with the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation of New York City. — J. H. Cohen, X, is vice-president and general manager of the Atlantic Gelatine Co. of Woburn, Mass. — H. S. Crocker, X, is building new Sewage Disposal Works for the city of Brockton, Mass. — Harry Peck, II, is with the Jesse A. Holton of Boston, Mass. His work is the writing up of patents, trade marks, specifications and amendments. — Charlie Thompson, X, is in business for himself with the firm of R. C. Thompson and H. P. Curtiss. Their line is power plant engineering. — Bob Leshner, IX, is doing some very interesting work with the engineering staff of the New York, New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission. He writes: "My duties with the particular Commission have been, aside from joining in a general program of engineering research, to develop the inquiry on shipping as pertaining to port development as well as to ascertain the status and function of New York as a national gateway in the foreign and domestic commerce of the country. The two states, New York and New Jersey, passed similar legislative bills two years ago, appropriating monies for the study of conditions throughout the greater Metropolitan District and for the development of a genera

port plan that could be adhered to in providing facilities for New York's commerce. The work is most interesting and instructive and affords an intimate insight to the physical machinery that is in use under our present industrial organization of the world to distribute the necessities of life. The ultimate aim of this local study is, of course, to provide a physical plan that can be a guide for the future development at New York and to bring into being a supervising body with adequate autonomy to execute such a plan as is now arising out of our work in the field." 

The firm of Tennant-Lovegrove Co., of which Joe Tennant, VI, is the senior member, has a representative in Havana. Joe notes that he enjoys the necessity of visiting that office semi-annually. If Joe would get in touch with Ward Lovell, II, he would probably be able to sell that privilege at a very attractive figure. — H. L. Nickerson, II, is auditor of the Southwestern Gas and Electric Co. — W. S. Hughes, V, is doing research work in methods of phonograph recording. — An interesting job is David V. Nason's, XIV. He notes: "My work carries me pretty well around the globe; have covered Africa, the Continent and Iceland. Next year will cover Australia, India and the East." He is buyer of raw sheepskins and goatskins for the Helburn Thompson Co. — M. W. Leonard, VI, is laboratory assistant of mechanical and steam tests with the Public Service Electric Co. at Newark, N. J. — George Richter, X, notes: "Research is booming. My boy is thirteen months old and laughs every time the town is subjected to an SO₂-gas attack due to an accident at the plant. Some chemist." — Read how W. N. Flanders, I, works out an enjoyable existence. "My work is plant engineering and mowing the grass, dressing the babies and shoveling ashes. This occupies most of my time. During the rest of the daylight saving I derive health and added vigor from the ancient and honorable game of golf which is played on the Lewiston Mountain overlooking the Niagara River and Lake Ontario." — W. L. Whitehead, III, is in South America on a geological expedition in the Andes Mountains. — When last heard from E. E. Gagnon, II, was looking for a job. Who's got one for "Mons?" — Fay B. Williams, II, is Assistant Superintendent with the Walker & Pratt Manufacturing Co. of Watertown.

John Blatchford, III, is a consulting engineer with the Chicago factory of the Simonds Manufacturing Co. — E. N. Taylor, XIV, is with the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. inspecting engineering work in the manufacturing engineering department. He notes: "Find in inspecting work, reports, etc., of engineers that they average way below what I should consider 'Tech' standards. Of course, they are not all college men, and only a few are Tech men. Mistakes may cost an enormous amount and it should be impressed on students that accuracy is a habit they should cultivate." — R. L. Comstock, X, is plant chemist for the Warner Chemical Co. at Elizabeth, N. J. Speaking of jobs—here is an original one. Specialist in the Bacteriology of Bee Diseases is Arnold P. Sturtevant, VII, with the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology. — William de Y. Kay, VI, is president of the United Vegetable Oil Refinery, Inc. He notes: "We organized our company in January, 1920, and will shortly begin refining vegetable oils. Our plant is located in Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. Out in Nashville, Tenn., Henry Burr, I, is designing checking reinforced concrete and steel structures for the Tennessee Highway Department. Ralph Thomas, VI, is improving the efficiency and output of hydroelectric system of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Co. of Baltimore."

1914

H. B. RICHMOND, *Secretary*, 12 George Street, Medford 55, Mass.

G. K. PERLEY, *Assistant Secretary*, Hill Side Terrace, Belmont, Mass.

LUNCHEON First Tuesday of Each Month

12.30 P.M. Boston Tavern, 347 Washington Street, Boston

Our five-year reunion, held in conjunction with the All-Technology Reunion, was the principal event of the past quarter. There were, however, two other meetings during the quarter. On the evening of May 6 an informal dinner was held at the Walker Memorial to discuss the plans for the reunion. Notices of this dinner were sent out to those men around Boston who had paid their Class dues for the current year. Nineteen were present at this dinner and some very lively discussions followed. The reunion program

was decided upon and the committees named. C. C. Davis suggested that the Class hold monthly luncheons in order that a more intimate contact might be maintained between the members of the Class. The idea was received with much enthusiasm and it was decided to hold these luncheons at twelve-thirty p.m. on the first Tuesday in each month at the Boston Tavern. Make note of these dates and paste them in your hat. Those present at the dinner were C. E. Fox, A. S. Wilkins, V. M. F. Tallman, C. H. Wilkins, W. P. Houston, P. H. Adams, D. G. Crowell, L. M. Richardson, C. A. Corney, C. W. Ricker, F. C. Atwood, C. C. Davis, A. P. Shepard, L. F. Hamilton, S. H. Harper, A. H. Waitt, C. P. Fiske, G. K. Perley, H. B. Richmond.

The first of these series of luncheons was held on June 1. Final reunion plans were made and discussed. It was only with great difficulty that your secretary was able to keep those present in order. Some insisted in checking their hats at least twice and it is even reported that Perley went out to buy a new hat so as to have two to check. Porter Adams, with his training received while doing volunteer police duty in South Boston during the recent police strike, was of great assistance to your secretary in lending dignity to the occasion. Those present were Atwood, Harper, Blakely, Ricker, Hardy, Petts, Tallman, Adams, Perley, Richmond.

And the reunion. Not only did we have a real five-year reunion, but also the added enthusiasm of having to wait an extra year for it. The old guard was on hand with all its oldtime glory. We had some long distance travelers too. Chu came over from China, Mayo from Detroit, H. M. Campbell from Cincinnati, Reber from Auburn, N. Y., Hanson from Washington and a whole delegation, led by a no less notable personage than Sousa Brooks, from New York City.

The general plan of the reunion was arranged to fit in with the All-Technology Reunion. We had, however, special 1914 events. The first of these was an automobile party on Sunday, June 20. This event was especially planned so that all good loyal '14-ers could present their wives to the Class. The general comment was that this statement should be turned around so as to read "Class to the wives." And there was also class to those who were introduced as future wives.

The party met at the Walker Memorial in the early part of the afternoon and drove to the airdrome of the American Aerial Corporation at Sudbury, Mass. The fifteen autos which made up the convoy were all conspicuously marked with '14 stickers. Some were also bedecked with posters telling of the wonders of 1914's favorite patent medicine, recently discovered by Porter Adams. Along the twenty-mile route to Sudbury several traffic cops made an attempt to hold up the party but on seeing the M. I. T. '14 banners gave us the right of way over all other traffic.

On arriving at Sudbury the fun started. Jack Liden of Boston was introduced and he entertained the party with humorous story telling. Adams had arranged with the American Aerial Corporation to have a special flying exhibition. The president of the corporation, Mr. Goad, gave a brief talk and explained the operation of the aeroplane which was used. The ladies of the party greatly enjoyed the close-up inspection of the plane. After the inspection the plane was sent up and special stunt flying done.

After spending a very enjoyable two hours at the field the party drove to Drabington Lodge at Weston. A short song fest was held during which Adams exhibited his famous patent medicine drum. When supper was announced we were all ready for it. Following the supper were a series of contests. The married men were all called upon to explain before their wives why they were married. A leather medal suitably engraved — *Awarded to the Champion Liar* — was presented to Sousa Brooks for having the best reason. The married men then sought revenge on the happy bachelors by making them explain why they were still single. Sherman was awarded the prize, consisting of a black diamond and a street-car transfer for having the least excuse.

The secretary presented statistics showing just how progressive the Class is. Returns from three hundred and thirty-five men showed that fifty-nine per cent of the Class is married and forty-one per cent single. Estimating from the number of married men present only about ten per cent of the married men are allowed out after dark. The ladies present requested the secretary to state in the REVIEW to the wives of all stay-at-home '14-ers that a 1914 reunion is a perfectly proper place and that unless they are present with their husbands at the next reunion there will need to be a whole lot of explaining. Further statistics were given showing that there are sixty-nine sons and fifty-four daughters of '14-ers.

Those present at the outing were A. C. Dorrance and wife, J. H. Currier and wife, R. H. Dickson, E. E. Dawson, J. B. Reber, P. H. Adams and guest, A. E. Hanson and wife, A. R. Stubbs, L. D. Charm and wife and guests, C. H. Wilkins and guest, A. F. Petts and guest, L. F. Hamilton and wife and guest, R. Woodward, C. P. Fiske and wife, T. L. Chase and wife, A. C. Sherman and guest, J. Beaudette and guest, N. E. Brooks and wife, W. P. Houston and guest, W. C. Eberhard and wife, H. M. Campbell, H. A. Affel and wife, G. K. Perley and wife, C. A. Corney and wife, H. B. Richmond. Mayo and Atwood planned to be present, but Mayo's train was late and Atwood came out in the evening and got lost trying to locate the party.

On Monday evening a grand reunion dinner was held at the Copley Square Hotel. This was strictly a 1914 dinner — no wives or guests admitted. The old guard broke loose. The dusky duet which provided the official entertainment during the first part of the evening did not have a chance against Adams' humorous stories. And Adams did not furnish all of the entertainment. When there is something doing Sousa Brooks is never far from the platform. When we mention that Joe Beaudette, Charlie Fiske and the rest of the gang were there we do not need to describe the scene in further wild details. The party all shed a tear of sympathy for Dean Fales who was unable to get up to Boston to attend this dinner.

The official program consisted of a talk by Buck Dorrance on the part 1914 played during the war. Y. M. Chu gave a short talk on conditions in China. The question of tenure of office was discussed and a motion was made and carried that all Class officers should hold office for five-year periods ending at the conclusion of the five-year reunions. The present officers were re-elected to continue in office until the ten-year reunion. The secretary presented statistics to show how negligent the Class is in paying dues. Sousa Brooks came to his rescue by canvassing the crowd and allowing no one to escape until his dues were paid.

The unofficial program followed the official. Being unofficial it will not be recorded in the REVIEW or the Class records. Adams started out by explaining why 1914 became famous because of Beecham's Pills, a supply of which was on hand and greatly in demand by those present. The entertainment for the last part of the evening was provided by entertainers (F). For protection of the married men present the secretary has been forbidden to describe this part of the entertainment. It is enough to say that a large time was enjoyed by all. Those present at the dinner were Dorrance, Dawson, Fiske, MacLeod, Dunn, Reber, Atwood, Houston, T. H. Callahan, Stump, Harper, Tallman, Hanson, Derry, C. R. Gardner, Gazarian, Peasley, Gallene, H. M. Campbell, Chu, H. S. Wilkins, C. H. Wilkins, Corney, Crocker, Brooks, Mayo, Ricker, Adams, Monahan, J. H. Currier, P. M. Currier, Dickson, Borden, Petts, Boyd, Chase, Walsh, Beaudette, Woodward, Sherman, Broga, Affel, Crowell, Richmond. The entertainment was in charge of V. M. F. Tallman, and he did a good job.

While the dinner was in progress a special dinner was held at the Woman's City Club for the visiting ladies. The arrangements for this dinner were in charge of Charlie Fiske.

On Tuesday many '14-ers were present at the several department luncheons. In the evening fifteen of our number had survived the Class dinner of the evening before so that they were able to attend the All-Technology Banquet. Those present were Ricker, MacLeod, Reber, Dawson, H. S. Wilkins, Atwood, Affel, Stump, Dickson, Brooks, H. M. Campbell, J. H. Currier, Derry, Mayo and Richmond.

Wednesday was the All-Technology picnic day. The mystic number of fourteen was again evident as there were fourteen '14-ers present. Many of the married '14-ers had their wives present, which greatly added to the enjoyment of the party. On the way back from Plymouth a few of the older Classes started doing informal stunts. All went well until 1913 thought themselves to be quite élite by buying out the balloon man and painting '13 on each balloon and tying them to the ship's rail. '14 could not stand to have anything shipped over by '13, so a hasty conference was held at which the great brain of Sousa Brooks was very much in evidence. Three toy accordions were obtained which were played by Corney, Reber and Richmond. Sherman was the leader and Brooks obtained a large placard advertising ear protectors for bathers and took the hawk's whole supply. Arrangement was made to have the official band-leader announce an intermission at which time Sherman stepped up and with a unique speech introduced 1914's A-cord-een trio. The trio, accompanied by the rest of the '14-ers with instruments ranging from tin pie plates to toy dogs, started to play a rhapsody in "A-agony" while

Brooks went among the crowd hawking his ear protectors in a true Coney Island style which only Sousa Brooks could give it. This stunt got a good laugh out of the crowd and at the request from two of the older Classes it was twice repeated in other parts of the boat. Those present were Brooks, Sherman, Whitten, Corney, Hanson, H. M. Campbell, J. H. Currier, P. M. Currier, Reber, Mayo, C. R. Gardner, Houston, W. H. Warren and Richmond.

It is useless to try to describe the reunion to those who were not present. But if you can remember as far back as the days when we were at the Institute, just recall Sousa Brooks and his band, multiply the whole gang to the *Nth* power, let it get mellow with age and you will get some idea of the reunion. To the '14-ers who had a real excuse such as Dean Fales, Phil Morrill and some of the rest, those who were present send greetings of sympathy, but to those who did not attend because they thought the party would be too tame or whose wives would not trust them, there is no message to be sent. They were just plain out of luck. If you do not believe it, come around to the ten-year reunion and be shown.

Word has been received from his father in Cuba of the death of C. S. Rossy in October, 1918. No other details have been received.

On April 19 at Fort Rodman, New Bedford, Mass. there was dedicated a twelve-inch barbette mount rifle battery. The battery has been named "Battery Alfred S. Milliken," in honor of A. S. Milliken, I, who was the first New Bedford man to be killed in action while serving in the United States Army during the recent war. Lieutenant Milliken was with the 6th Engineers and lost his life on March 30, 1918, while serving with his regiment at the front.

Our social items are rather limited in this issue. Two of our items, however, come from Newton, Mass. The first is from V. M. F. Tallman, VI, who announces the arrival of William Chester Tallman on May 25. Tallman is trying to live down the statement the secretary made in the November REVIEW that Tallman was *still* in Worcester. Two weeks later came the announcement of the engagement of Miss Bertha Mildred Given to C. H. Wilkins, II. — Another Course II man in line for congratulations is A. W. Johnson whose engagement to Miss Edna Florence Corney was announced on Easter Sunday. Miss Corney is the sister of Chet Corney, VI. Johnson has recently changed from the C. E. Knoeppel & Co., organization to industrial engineer for the Stevenson Corporation of New York. — While we are talking about Course II, we should include W. G. Thomas, who too has joined the proud father class, and has announced the arrival of Mary Webber Thomas on January 22.

Fay W. Williams, XI, sent in an apology because he paid his Class dues two weeks late. Fay gave for his reason that he was away on his wedding trip but did not furnish us with any further details. From the number of '14-ers who are still delinquent in the payment of their Class dues, there must be an awful lot of weddings taking place this spring.

From over in China comes word from Long Lau, III, that he was married on May 19, 1919. Lau is mining engineer for the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Co. at Shanghai.

R. D. Bates, XI, joined the benedicts' class on April 17 by marrying Miss Lucile Auser. Bates has spent considerable time in Europe during the war, including service in the Balkans with the American Relief Association. He is now Assistant Sanitary Engineer for the West Virginia State Department of Health.

We all received a very pleasant surprise this spring when Charlie Fox, XI, arrived in Boston. Charlie has been in Europe for about five years. He reports that the only quiet time he had was while serving in the Sanitary Corps of the United States Army. Prior to the entry of the United States into the war, Charlie was with the American Red Cross Commission in the Balkans. His principal work consisted in stamping out the typhus plague in Serbia. While there he spent some very exciting moments. In order to prevent the Bulgars from destroying one of the cities, in company with other members of the Red Cross Commission, he attempted to reach the Bulgarian lines in an ambulance bearing a flag of truce. The Bulgars shelled the ambulance and it became necessary to take cover in a ditch side of what remained of the road. Hardly had the ditch been reached when the Bulgars laid down a barrage, following it up with an infantry attack. It was not until three waves of infantry had passed that the party was able to make their mission of truce known. On September 10, 1919, while still in Europe, Charlie was married to Miss Kathryn H. Umstad.

C. H. Ober, I, has been receiving front page write-ups in the New York papers. Chet has just returned from South America where he was with the Dr. Rice expedition, exploring the upper Amazon Valley. The party was attacked by about two hundred of the Guaribos tribe of savages which are described by Dr. Rice as cannibals of enormous stature and superhuman strength. They are the most ferocious savages of Venezuela, Colombia or Brazil. It was only after killing several of these savages that the party made its escape. These cannibals kept up the pursuit for four days and nights and as the members of the expedition were outnumbered ten to one by the cannibals it was only with the great difficulty that they made their escape. A letter has been sent to Ober asking him to write up an account of the expedition for the 1914 notes but no reply has been received from him. Perhaps the following announcement in a local paper may account for his failure to reply: "Chester Howard Ober and Miss Pauline Andrews Stevens, married June 26 at Newport, R. I."

L. F. Hamilton, V, who was the first 1914 man to be elected an Assistant Professor at M. I. T. has now two others of our class as associates. C. W. Ricker, VI, has been elected Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering and H. L. Bowman, I, Assistant Professor of Structural Engineering. The future of the Institute is now assured.

The secretary received a very pleasant surprise one day this spring when a card with this legend was presented at his office: "Y. M. CHU, Assistant Engineer, Kwong Tung Tramway Co., Canton, China; Representative Koushing Engineering Co.; Ming-Al Co." After graduating from Course VI in 1914, Chu returned to the Institute for a few months and then went back to his home in China where he has had a varied experience. He was at first engineer for a power company but had to leave the section of the country in which he was located because of factional disturbances. He then became an instructor in the Canton Young Men's Christian Association Commercial School and later head of the Mathematics Department of the Kwong Tung Normal College. The local governor then appointed him Chief Engineer of the Canton Telephone Administration, to make a study of ways for improvement of the service. After this work Chu was appointed Professor of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at the Hunan Polytechnical Institute at Chang Sha. Last fall he forsook the educational work to enter the commercial field and became associated with the Kwong Tung Tramway Co. At the present time he is in this country trying to buy gasoline and electrical equipment for his company. When I asked Chu if he was married yet he replied, "Sure! I was married in 1905 before I came to America." Chu has two sons, one thirteen and one four years old.

L. B. Duff, III, has been very active in American Legion Work. He was recently elected Commander of North Borough Post 116, Department of Pennsylvania. A. H. Waitt, V, has also been active in Legion work. Besides being on the executive committee, he is chairman of a building committee which is raising one hundred thousand dollars for a clubhouse for the Medford, Mass., Post.

In spite of some of the adverse criticism which we have been reading in the papers we can now feel that the Army is in safe hands. The following '14-ers have taken up the Army for their permanent profession: C. F. Ruoff, XIV, Major Field Artillery, Camp Bragg, North Carolina; E. E. Murphy, VI, Captain Coast Artillery, Fort Terry, New York; W. E. Lucas, VI, Captain Infantry, Bucharest, Roumania; J. E. Wood, IV, 1st Lieutenant Engineers, United States Forces in Europe.

C. R. Gardner, II, has written in saying that although the faculty did not get around to handing him his S.B. until 1915, he is still very much of a '14-er. Chet is with the Worthington-Blake-Knowles Pump and Machinery Co. in Cambridge, Mass. He has just celebrated his fifth wedding anniversary and is the proud father of a boy and a girl.

The number of '14-ers entering into business for themselves still seems to be on the increase. H. W. Barker, IV, has established offices in Detroit, Mich., where he is engaged in the practice of architectural engineering and the design of industrial structures.

In the January issue of the REVIEW it was announced that R. V. Townend, X, had become very much settled in Syracuse, N. Y. But a 1914 man never stays put — even Dean Fales jumped after ten years at the 'Stute. — Bob resigned his position with the Solvay Companies and is now in charge of the Chemical Research Department for the Victor Talking Machine Company at Camden, N. J. Bob is also passing around cigars announcing the birth of a daughter on February 11. Speaking of Dean Fales, II, reminds me of the fact that Dean always was lucky. He writes that part of his school consists of a bonded warehouse. He is now endeavoring to resign from his position of Director

of Education of the Motor Transport Training School and get an appointment as watchman of the warehouse.

W. P. Houston, I, has left the railroad business and is now doing structural engineering work for Parker, Thomas & Rice, architects, of Boston, Mass. Another man who to make a change is F. Whitten, IV. Whit has gone with Hutchins & French, also architects at Boston, Mass. Ross Dickson, X, cannot keep away from the lights of Broadway, so he has signed up as chemical engineer with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

H. C. Sampson, I, is doing engineering work for the Capisallo Construction Co. at Mercedes, Texas. His company is responsible for the development of about seventy-five thousand acres of irrigated lands. Sampson reports that last winter was not the variety experienced in the north and that on many days a coat was uncomfortable. If we remember correctly a coat was also uncomfortable up here in the north; two coats were needed.

H. A. Morrison, I, who is still with the Scovill Manufacturing Co. at Waterbury, Conn., reports that he is just recovering from a bad accident which occurred at the nineteenth hole. The only thing to be broken was a bottle, but the resulting nervous shock was too much for poor Boggs. While on the slow road to recovery he had a serious set back by holding four aces against a full house.

A very interesting letter and folder has been received from A. F. Graham. He is with H. C. Dodge, Inc., and has been doing considerable development work on a small hand tractor known as the "Sprywheel." This little device may be used for running a cultivator or lawn mower. Its power is a small compact gasoline engine. Any '14-er who is getting a lame back pushing a lawn mower over the front lawn while friend wife looks on and suggests that the garden too needs attention should find in this Sprywheel a great friend. Can you fit a snowplow on it for us New Englanders, Graham?

S. W. Merrill is traveling around considerable of the time. He is representing The Stetson Shoe Company of Boston — C. B. Hull, IV, is also traveling for a Boston firm. Charlie is representing Simons, Hatch & Whitten, a wholesale dry goods house. — During the spring months L. L. Travis, VI, spent nearly all of his time traveling in the interests of the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. On his trips he ran into many 1914 men and reports that they were all looking prosperous.

Letters have been received from two of our foreign classmates. Moo Ching Hou, XIII, is head of the Mechanics Arts Department of the Government Teachers' College at Nanking, China. Hou was married in January, 1916, and is the father of a son and a daughter. — J. I. Moreno, XI, is technical commissioner in the Guayaquil Sanitation Works and has also been temporarily in charge of the Central Office of Public Works for the government of Ecuador at Quito. Moreno was married in December, 1918, and has one son.

A. S. Holway, XI, is superintendent of the water department of Oklahoma City. — Percy McCullough, VI, has decided not to return to India and is now at the St. Louis office of Bemis Brothers Bag Co. — B. H. Hale, X, is a compounding chemist for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio. Bert already has his two-year-old son scheduled for Tech. — D. R. Dixon, XI, is in Philadelphia for the Atlantic Refining Company. Dick is still single and does not even report a leap-year prospect. — J. C. Potter, VI, is employed as director of engineering for the Central Department Signal Corps Headquarters. Jack has announced the arrival of a daughter on March 25. He also has a two-year-old son, John C., Jr. — W. A. Simpson, X, is a chemist for the Monsanto Chemical Works at St. Louis. — N. E. Baxter, II, is a sales engineer for the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia. Baxter has also successfully eluded the women, even if he is near Bryn Mawr.

O. C. Clisham, X, has written in a letter that made the secretary break his resolution about betraying confidence and publishing personal letters. Some of it is too good to let pass, so here goes for a few extracts:

"Your recent personal message to '14-ers has awakened me to a belated sense of shame for my lack of contribution to the cause in general, especially to the 1914 page of the REVIEW. I always read our brief department with breathless interest, but it never occurred to me that anybody else could be interested in what I myself was doing. Evidently most of our Class has the same attitude, hence the lack of news. . . . The only thing I didn't like about your letter was the admission, near the end, of the possibility of any '14-er being so utterly craven in spirit as to ask that his name be taken off the list as having no interest in 1914. Heaven knows our Class as a whole, owing to the inertia of

members like myself, holds the cellar championship for Class spirit, but 'Breathes there the man with soul so dead' as to deliberately expatriate himself in that fashion for the sake of a measly berry per year? Personally I feel that what 1914 needs is a liberal injection of allspice. . . . The by-product coking business has been the beneficiary or victim (hard to say which) of my humble efforts since graduation, in one phase or another. About three and a half years at a Lowell, Mass., gas plant, one and a half years at a Providence gas plant, and since last summer with the Semet-Solvay Co., headquarters at Syracuse. The last organization I find is fairly infested (I came near using a shorter and uglier word) with M. I. T. men, including several '14-ers. Bob Townend was in the laboratory, E. E. Snyder, Jr., is in the by-products operation and design end (by the way Snyder has acquired or had wished on him the cognomen of Kelly since he got to bumming around with these low unrefined coke plants. . . . Ross Dickson, I read, has recently joined the Standard Oil octopus at Camden, N. J. (Look for forty-five cent 'gas' this summer, boys.) Ross Campbell wrote a few months ago that he is still doing everything he can to prevent the American Writing Paper from earning a living. Stan Churchill's name appears at the end of a long list of would-be patent attorney's names collectively known as VanEveren, Fish & Hildreth, 53 State Street, Boston. If any wise birds of 1914 think they have a patent up their sleeve which they do not feel bound to assign to their employer, be sure to get in touch with Stan. He is red hot after the business and I can vouch that he will give any rising young inventor a square deal on a 90% proposition. (I leave it to the reader's personal knowledge of Stan as to who get the ninety per cent.)'

If every '14-er would come across just once a year with a few news items like the above, what a joy the secretary's job would be!

A. E. G. Collins, III, who is with the Colorado Central Mines Co. writes: "We have had a hard battle with the elements this winter, but have kept running. The bulk of the work is outside and men get more and more fussy as the weeks roll on. It looks as if it would prevent me from getting to the reunion, but we never know what will happen." —

L. Ahern, I, has forsaken the banking business and returned to the old love. Frank is now doing appraisal work for Stone & Webster. — R. A. McMenimen, X, is superintendent of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co. of New York City. Bob is advertising under the slogan "A form for every pile; a pile for every purpose." — F. S. Somerly, I, who is instructor at the Donaldson School, Ilchester, Md., spent his spring vacation by taking a trip to Florida. No information is available as to whether or not a side trip was taken to Cuba. — E. C. Hadley, VI, is Ballistic Engineer of the U M C Bridgeport Works. Bert writes that his eight-months-old son is training for his dad's job, by studying the trajectory of a rattle thrown from a bassinet with varying velocity. — W. A. Snow, II, has left for South America in connection with mechanical engineering and construction work for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Porter H. Adams, who has been receiving front page write-ups in the local papers, is engineer for the American Aerial Corporation of Boston, Mass. The scope of work in which he is interested is indeed wide. His letterheads carry the following notations: "Commercial Aviation, Aerial Transportation, Pleasure and Sightseeing Flying, Aerial Advertising, Aerial Photography, Aeroplanes and Accessories, School for Instruction in Flying and a General Aviation Business." Best of luck to you, Pat, but try to pick the soft spots when landing.

ADDRESS CHANGES

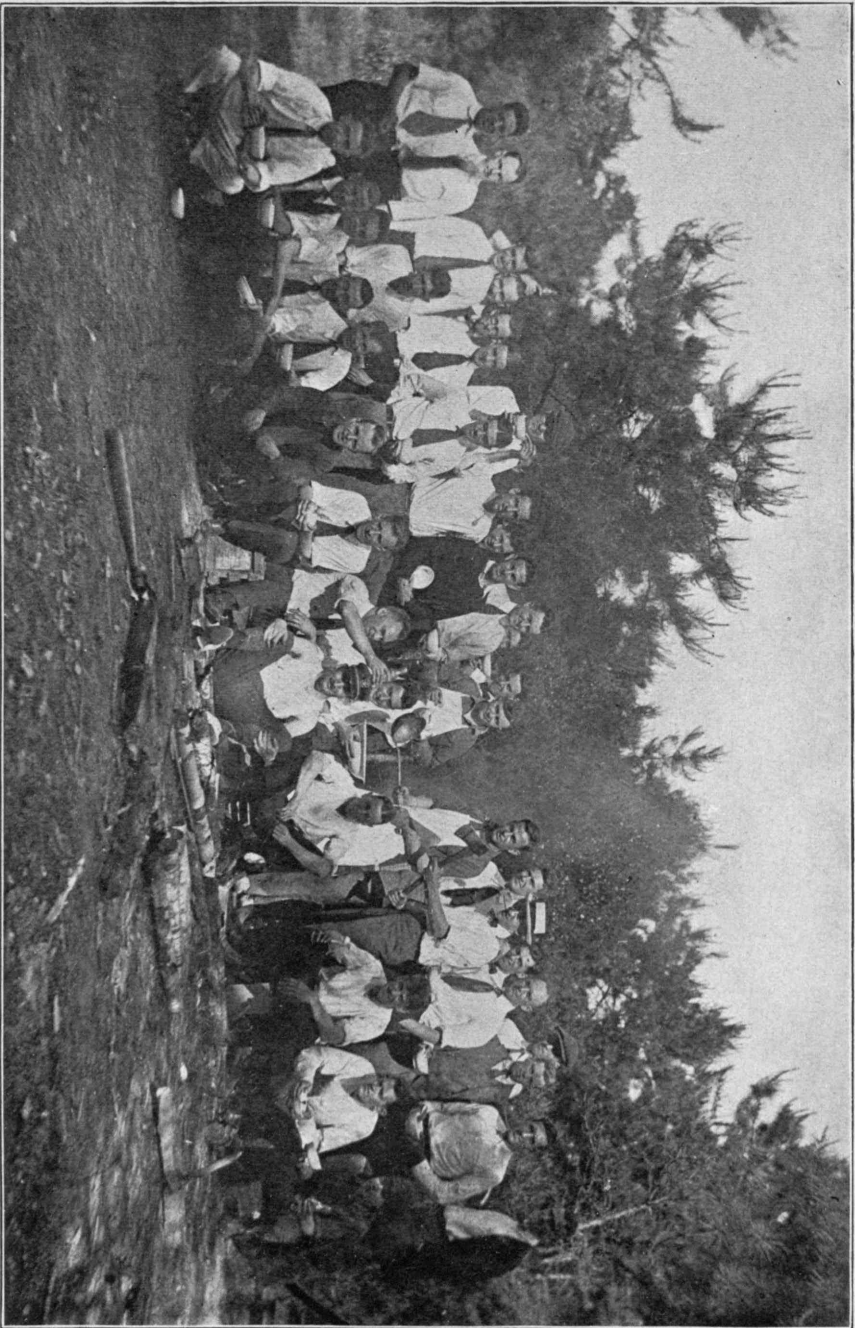
F. L. Ahern, I, Engineering Department, Stone & Webster, 147 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Affel, VI, 6712 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; R. D. Bates, XI, care of State Department of Health, Charleston, W. Va.; Y. M. Chu, VI, care of Kwong Tung Tramway Co., Canton, China; F. C. Cleverley, VIII, 15 East 41st Street, Bayonne, N. J.; O. C. Clisham, X, 801 Avery Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. W. Currier, III, South Acton, Mass.; D. R. Dixon, XI, 1830 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. C. Doremus, II, 945 Lathrop Avenue, Detroit, Mich.; C. E. Fox, XI, Hotel Hamilton, Norristown, Pa.; R. D. Gladding, XI, Box 477, Bustal, Tenn.; B. H. Hale, X, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; A. F. Hill, II, 1618 Spurgen Street, Santa Anna, Calif.; A. S. Holway, XI, 1540 West 26th Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Moo Ching Hou, XIII, Government Teachers' College, Nanking, China; R. H. Howes, X, 505 West Second Street, Oil City, Pa.; Long Lau, III, care of Lam, Glines & Co., 50 Rue de Montauban, Shanghai, China; C. S. Lee, III, 1616 Canal Street, Santa Barbara, Calif.; I. H. Lovett, VI, 27 Somerset Street, Worcester, Mass.; Percy McCullough, VI, care of Bemis Bros. Bag Co., 601 South



Bernard	Proctor	Wynnan	Lohdell	Crowell	Stevens	Leonard	W. C. Wood
W. A. Wood	Pollard	DeMerritt	Bell	Gray	E. P. Brooks		
	DeBell	McGrady					
	Young	Tuttle					

1917, AFTER THE CHOWDER

N. B.—Dud Bell brought a suitcase



CHOWDER AT THE 1917 COUNTRY CLUB

Standing, left to right: Gilmore, Crowell, DeMerritt, Proctor, Pollard, Donovan, Crosby, Marine, Holden, Levi, Tuttle, Bertelsen, W. A. Wood, Heath, Lobdell, Leonard, Wenzel, Eddy, Bernard, H. S. Stevens, Wynan, McEldahan, Janish, Kilmwood.

Otherwise, left to right: McGrady, C. M. Dean, Ames, W. A. Clark, Hunter, Campion, Young, Moody, W. C. Wood, Tuttle, Hill, Bell, G. R. Stevens, Doon, Gray

Fourth Street, St. Louis, Mo.; H. A. Mayer, XIV, care of Henningsen Produce Co., Newberg, Ore.; J. I. Moreno, XI, Apartado 296, Quito, Ecuador, S. A.; A. F. Petts, II, care of Alberger Pump and Condenser Co., 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Potter, VI, 718 Ontario Street, Oak Park, Ill.; W. A. Snow, II, care of Factory Export Department, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; S. W. Stanyan, VI, 479 Park Front, Los Angeles, Calif.; W. G. Thomas, II, Box 24, Scarsdale, N. Y.;

T. H. Callahan, I, 4 Myrtle Street, Framingham, Mass.; T. J. Duffield, XI, 3 Rue de Berri, Paris, France; F. E. Dunn, I, Franklin, Mass.; R. J. Favorite, II, 228 Williams Street, New London, Conn.; O. C. Hall, VI, 182 South Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J.; N. D. MacLeod, II, 39 Nisbet Street, Providence, R. I.; A. F. Peaslee, I, Pillsbury Hill, Rockville, Conn.; B. T. Rauber, X, 2122 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.; H. W. Treat, II, 21 Wellington Road, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. W. White, II, 36 Maplewood Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.; F. Whitten, IV, 14 Gorham Road, West Medford 56, Mass.; H. E. Wicher, V, Emerson Laboratory, Springfield, Mass.; F. W. Williams, XI, 36 Orkney Road, Brookline, Mass.; G. B. Zimmele, VII, care of Ideal Cocoa and Chocolate Co., Lititz, Penna.

1915

WILLIAM B. SPENCER, *Secretary*, 527 North Grove Street, East Orange, Mass.

No report has been received from the secretary.

Cards have been sent out announcing the engagement of Miss Doris Livingston of Abington and Leland V. Clark, VI. Mr. Clark was a lieutenant in aviation during the war.

From the *Hartford Courant*:

"Mr. and Mrs. Elias Mattison Johnson of Spuyten, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hope Johnson, to Charles W. Williams of Corning, N. Y. Miss Johnson attended Miss Porter's School in Farmington and is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Williams is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Course I, and during the war was an officer in the submarine service."

Another announcement of interest to the Class of '15 is the engagement of Arthur L. Nelson, VI, of Boston, Mass., to Miss Dorothy S. Lyon of Brooklyn, N. Y. — Eastman A. Weaver, XIV, was married April 29, to Mrs. Marjorie P. Friend of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Weaver is an industrial research engineer since receiving his master's degree in 1916. The couple will make their home at 9 Hamilton Road, Brookline, Mass.

Dr. Stanford H. Osborn, VII, of Cambridge, has taken up the directorship of the Division of Preventable Diseases in the Connecticut State Department of Health. He is a graduate of the Public Health School of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University and has been active in state public health affairs. Dr. Osborn assumed his new position May 1, and is located at the state capitol.

1916

JAMES M. EVANS, *Secretary*, 542 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

No report has been received from the secretary:

Donald B. Webster has resigned as assistant secretary-treasurer of the Class on account of inability, at the present time, to do proper justice to the requirements of the position.

Herbert A. Pieper, I, was married June 2, to Miss Florence A. Ketcham, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank S. Ketcham of Brooklyn, N. Y. A reception followed the ceremony amid palms and June roses, after which Mr. and Mrs. Pieper left for the Canadian Rockies and the Pacific Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil H. Cummings of Winchester have announced the engagement of their daughter Ruth, to Paul H. Buxton, II, of Paisley Park, Dorchester.

And here is the climax:

"Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Partridge of 64 Amory Street, Brookline, announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine, to William Ayres Gray, Jr., of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a graduate of M. I. T., 1917. Mr. Gray served sixteen months overseas as a lieutenant in the 6th United States Infantry. He resigned from the army to re-enter Tech to finish his course in mining engineering and received his degree of S. B. this June."

Concerning Ken Bell whose future association with the other benedicts is outlined above it is also mentioned in the July issue of the *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*:

"Mr. Kenneth E. Bell has resigned his position as research associate with the Research Laboratory of Applied Chemistry, M. I. T., to accept one as Chemical Engineer with the Lewis Recovery Corporation, Boston, Mass."

Readers of the last issue of the REVIEW will remember that Ramsbottom, VI, changed his name to Ramsey. The following clipping shows further progress:

"A bride of the early week was Mrs. John Raymond Ramsey, (Miss Bertha Elizabeth Baker), of 26 Adelaide Street, Jamaica Plain. She was given in marriage by her father, Edmund J. Baker. The ceremony took place at the Central Congregational Church, Boston, with Rev. Dr. Willard L. Sperry officiating. A reception was held in the church followed by a luncheon at the Vendome. The bride is a graduate of Miss Wheelock's School. Mr. Ramsey is a graduate of Tech and was a major in France."

Being a former newspaper man Dad Wenzel seems to have made good use of experience gained on *The Tech* and his announcements appear in at least three of the leading press organs. The following is from the *New York World*:

"Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson of 162 East 61st Street, announce the engagement of their daughter Miss Zillah Townsend Thompson, to Adolphe Wenzel of Boston. The announcement was made at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson at their home, followed by a dance at the Club de Vingt. Miss Thompson was introduced about two years ago and is a member of the Junior League. She was one year chosen queen of the Mardi Gras carnival given at the Ritz-Carleton. Mr. Wenzel was graduated from M. I. T. in 1917 and during the war he served as lieutenant on the U. S. S. 'New Mexico.'"

And the dear old *Transcript* says also of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology:

"A New York engagement just announced which is of local interest, is that of Miss Zillah T. Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson of 162 East Sixty-first Street, to Adolphe Wenzel, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Wenzel. The announcement was made at a dinner and dance given by Mrs. Thompson, attended by a hundred guests. The dinner, at the Thompson town house was followed by a dance at the Club de Vingt. Miss Thompson was introduced to society two years ago. She was chosen queen, one year, at the Mardi Gras carnival given annually at the Ritz-Carleton. During the war she was active in relief work and is a member of the Junior League. Mr. Wenzel is a graduate of Harvard, and also of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the war he served as a lieutenant in the Navy and was attached to the 'New Mexico.'"

This one is from the *Hartford Courant*:

"At a dinner and dance given by Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson of New York, was announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Zillah T. Thompson to Adolphe Wenzel of Boston, formerly of this city. The dinner was given in the family home and was followed by a dance at the Club de Vingt. Miss Thompson was introduced to society two years ago and became a member of the Junior League. Mr. Wenzel is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Wenzel of Boston. He was graduated from Harvard and later from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. During his stay here he was employed by the firm of Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers. He is a member of the University Club of this city."

A clipping from the *Washington Evening Star* tells us that:

"Col. Edgar S. Gorrell of the air service resigned from the Army to engage in business outside, making the two thousand four hundred and first resignation from the service since the signing of the armistice. Colonel Gorrell is from Maryland and was graduated from the Military Academy in March, 1908. He served several years in the infantry army and in July, 1915, he was transferred to the aviation branch of the air service, in which he reached the grade of colonel in October, 1918. He received the degree of master of science in aeronautical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in

1917, and the distinguished service medal for exceptional service in the world war. He also was decorated by the Legion of France and the Distinguished Service Order of England. Recently he has been in charge of aviation matters in the war plans division of the general staff in this city."

Walt Beadle who finished this year in Course II is now with the National Aniline and Chemical Company in Buffalo where he expects to enjoy the blissful breezes of Lake Erie as they tumble over Niagara Falls. — Phil Cristal, I, being unable to overcome the influence of his Black past as aide to Major-General Black, resigned from the Army, following the retirement of said General and is now associated with the firm of Black, McKenney, & Stewart, 618 Seventeenth Street, N. W., Washington. This firm of consulting engineers specializes on river and harbor development.

In connection with our erstwhile army friends, a recent visit from E. H. Raymond, I, just returned from a sojourn as a surveyor on the Panama Canal, gave us the information that Bob DeMerritt, I, is now stationed at Fort Amador, C. Z., where he expects to be located for some time as a captain of engineers. — It is rumored that Cy Medding expects to be sent to Panama from Camp Gordon. — While speaking of erstwhile regular army engineer officers, reference here is appropriate to the fact which appears elsewhere in this article, that Captain Tom Hannah was married the day after the Fourth of July. It is said that the reason Tom left the Army was because he was assigned to Honolulu and afraid of the possibility of having to wear white uniforms. — Tubby Strout, XV, who left the Engineers Corps some moons ago has returned to San Mateo, Calif., after spending a portion of the winter in the East. He is still in the sugar business. — Other army news informs us of a third member of the Conaty family, the same being Francis S. Conaty, Jr., age 0 years, Saturday, May 15, 1920. As mentioned in a previous issue, Frank is stationed at Camp Grant with the Third Field Artillery.

The typical silence of the Naval Construction Corps in the recent war still holds good for the members of the Class of '17 who are still in it have sent us no word for some time, Mr. Daniels has informed us that Bill Sullivan and E. A. Gramstoff (whose joint brilliant career in Architectural History will be an undying memory of Course IV, Option 2, are still in Mr. Daniel's grape juice organization. Gram is, according to the latest rumors, still at the Boston Navy Yard; while Sully is nominally stationed at Portsmouth, but has been occupying himself with high jumping as a candidate for the naval team in the Olympics.

Schoonmaker, I, is still smashing baggage on the Rhine. He may be addressed, Captain L. E. Schoonmaker, care Commanding General, United States Forces in Germany, Coblenz, Germany (N.B.) Schoony is not living with the General, but the latter will take care of his mail. — Jesse A. Rogers finished up his work in Course II this year, having received his degree, and is now with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh. — Les Hoffman has left the Bureau of Standards and is located with Manning, Maxwell & Moore at Bridgeport, Conn. — Another Course II man, Fred A. Stearns, who has spent the past year as instructor in the Mechanical Engineering lab. at the Institute, is to join Al Ferretti's outfit at Northeastern College next year. He is also said to be engaged, but so far has kept it dark. — Harry Stearns (not the same family), who has been an instructor in architectural design the past year, with Professor H. W. Gardner, '94, worked out the decorations for Walker Memorial which caused such favorable comment during the reunion.

Another Course IV man, D. H. McLellan, is general manager of the Homestead Association of the American Woolen Company. — R. R. Gauger graduated this year having completed the work interrupted by the war.

P. G. Woodward, X-A, recently left the employ of the Laurentide Paper Company at Grand Mere, P. Q., and is now assisting R. T. Haslam, '11, who has assumed charge of the School of Chemical Engineering Practice. — R. E. McDonald, X, is resting for the summer, following his arduous labors as assistant professor of Chemistry at Holy Cross.

Ted Bernard is still in the stove business with the Riverside Boiler Works. — H. B. Gardner (Larry Gardner) will be back again next year as an instructor in Course VI. Larry has some new ideas on boilers which he has been inflicting recently on the Canadians. It puzzles us why Larry seems to be so keen in trying them on Canada first.

A recent clipping from a Southern newspaper tells us this:

"Mrs. Cornelius DeWitt of Virginia Beach announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Miss Cecile Amelia DeWitt, to Captain Frank Boman

Hastie, Engineer Corps, United States Army. The wedding will take place some time during August." Frank will soon leave the army, we understand.

The following from the Great Barrington *Bugle*, June 26, will be of general interest:

"A pretty home wedding took place at two o'clock this afternoon when Miss Emma Dewey became the bride of John M. De Bell. Rev. O. D. Sewall of Dedham performed the ceremony. The bride was given in marriage by her aunt, Miss Jessie C. Dewey. Miss Nellie White of Van Deusenville, a lifelong friend of Miss Dewey's, was maid of honor, while Paul C. Leonard of Cambridge, a classmate of the groom's at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, acted as best man. Marshall S. Bidwell played the wedding march. Miss Dewey wore a gown of white georgette and a veil draped with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and sweet peas. Miss White wore peach organdie and carried an old-fashioned garden bouquet. The ceremony took place in a bower of mountain laurel and the house was decorated with laurel, peonies and roses. Both Mr. and Mrs. De Bell are of this town and were graduated from Searles High School. Mr. De Bell finished the chemical engineering course at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1917. At the Institute he was president of his Class, senior year, editor-in-chief of "Technique" 1917, institute editor of *The Tech*, chairman of the Institute Committee senior year, and a member of Osiris. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity and saw service overseas as first lieutenant in the field artillery. Mr. De Bell is now at the Institute of Technology as assistant to the director of the Division of Industrial Co-operation and Research."

Calamities never come singly, and the *Transcript* of June 28 offers the following:

"Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Eberhardt of 248 Gray Street, Arlington, of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Eunice S. Eberhardt, Radcliffe 1920, to Lieutenant Edward W. Rounds of the aviation department of the United States Naval Reserve Force, stationed at Washington. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Rounds of Takoma, Wash. The ceremony was performed on Saturday evening at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Sterling Potter, D. D., pastor of the Arlington First Baptist Church. The maid of honor was Miss Katharine Eberhardt, sister of the bride, and Lieutenant William Brown of the Naval Reserves was best man. The bridegroom is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

The *Transcript* on July 2 printed the following:

"Announcement has been made here by the faculty of the medical school of Johns Hopkins University of the appointment of W. Thurber Fales of Malden as an instructor in biology and public health, to take effect with the beginning of the fall term. Mr. Fales was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the Class of 1917 in the course in public health. On the eve of his graduation he enlisted in the Army and later became hospital sergeant attached to a unit of the Medical Corps stationed in Washington, D. C. After his discharge, Mr. Fales returned to Technology as a graduate student, where for the past year he has done research work in the sanitary engineering and at the same time has pursued an advanced course in Tech's new school for health officers. His home is 194 Oliver Street, Malden."

Mack Angus is back in the moving game as assistant public works officer of the Fourth Naval District. He is superintending the shipment of a three thousand ton steel building to Honolulu. Mack will probably use this as an excuse to visit the hulas.

Joseph Talmage Woodruff Battis has gone and got married and is now living at 415 Belmont Avenue, Springfield, Mass. He got so excited in sending in his card that he mixed the order of his names all up again.

Erling Stockman has not had a word to say since the convention because he was backing Hiram Johnson, ad lib. — Lowell Cady is lieutenant, senior grade in the Construction corps, stationed at Philadelphia, and is outfitting the U. S. S. "Relief," a hospital ship.

When Stan Dunning sees this it is requested that he please write in the name of the young lady to whom he is engaged. — Brick Dunham is still furnishing the power to make Baker's Chocolate and seems to be as robust as ever in spite of the environment. — Sam Creighton is with the Armstrong Cork and Installation Company.

Colonel James W. Doon has just been appointed Captain of Field Artillery in the National Guard Regiment from Natick. — The *Globe* of May 2 sings as follows:

"Col. John D. Murphy announces several appointments in his new National Guard Regiment this week, among them James W. Doon as captain of the battery of field artillery to be located in Natick. Captain Doon is a Natick man, son of A. J. Doon, and a graduate

of the Institute of Technology in 1917. He was at the first Plattsburg training camp, and after a year at Camp Devens served a year overseas as second lieutenant of Battery B, 303d Field Artillery, seeing service in the Meuse-Argonne region. Since returning he has been managing a manufacturing business at Henniker, N. H." Henniker, New Hampshire, paper, please copy.

As before mentioned, the new quarters and equipment of the 1917 Home Office is prepared to forward mail to any member of the Class. Simply address your letter "Care 1917 Home Office, Room 3-203, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass. — Please Forward." Information regarding the present whereabouts or actions of any member of the Class is earnestly requested for insertion in coming numbers of the REVIEW. If you don't know any interesting facts about any other '17ers make up a few and let us print them. We assume all responsibility.

1918

DAVID M. MACFARLAND, *Secretary*, 306 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass.

No report has been received from the secretary:

H. B. Lerner, VII, of Goldsboro, N. C., who has been engaged in state health work there, has been appointed health officer in Montclair and will assume his duties in the mountain town August 1. — Royal B. Wells, VI, was married June 19, to Miss Marguerite Waggett at Trinity Church, Melrose. They will be at home after October 1, at 77 Rowe Street, Melrose.

The announcement has been made of the marriage of Charles H. Watt, III, to Miss Mildred Mead of Arlington Heights, Mass. Also the marriage of Richard Harding, VII, to Miss Beatrice Thompson of Malden, Mass. Mr. Harding served during the war as instructor in the camp at Old Point Comfort, with the rank of second lieutenant.

H. A. Berliner, II, who has been in the air service during the war, has been working upon the problem of a helicopter type of flying machine that would steadily lift a man and fly forward by tilting the machine. He has designed a 570-pound machine which proved successful and is known as the gyrocopter.

The engagement of Edwin M. Newton, VI, to Miss Helen West has been announced. During the war Mr. Newton served in the Seventy-first Coast Artillery, and for more than six months he was with his company overseas.

1919

E. R. SMOLEY, *Secretary*, Technology Club, New York, N. Y.

It was largely a question of who did the counting, as to the number of 1919 men who were present at our banquet in the pink room of the Parker House Hotel on the evening of June 21. It will, however, be safe to say that there were in the close proximity to fifty. Don Way filled the bill of toastmaster, and "they say" short, snappy talks were to be heard from all present, to the extent even of being voluntary towards the end of the evening. The committee in charge of the dinner were Wyse and Bill Snow and much credit is due them.

C. P. Davis, XV₂, is back at the Stute. — C. L. Svenson, II, is an instructor at Tech. — I. J. Rasmussen, XIV, is practicing metallurgy at Perth Amboy, N. J. — C. L. Nutting, V, is a research chemist at Salem, N. H. — L. B. Smith, X, is a graduate student at Tech. — E. F. Perkins, X, is a metallurgist at Melrose, Mass. — James Holt, II, is back at the Stute acting as an instructor. — Henry R. Whiton, VI, is a public utilitier. — Arthur E. Griffen, I, is a builder. Building certainly appears to be a prosperous vocation. — Larry Dalton, II, is in the engineering game at Philadelphia. However he claims he will probably retire in a few years and tour the world for his or her health.

Guy Davis, X, claims to be a laborer in construction work. — Paul D. Sheeline, IX, is now entertaining himself with commercial engineering. — Oscar Mayer, III, as we all know, returned from Mexico several months ago. His residence is now United States of

America, and occupation, loafer. He will soon wend his way to South America to put into execution again some more of the theories accumulated while at the Stute.

John Stevens, XV, is now in charge of the paper and pulp end of the Arthur D. Little, Establishment at Charles River Road, Cambridge. — Don Way is still with the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and may be seen at nearly all hours of the day perched upon the thirty-fifth floor of aforesaid building in New York City.

In an argument as to whom was seized first by the matrimonial tongs, Paul Sheeline, Guy Davis and several others were completely overthrown by Roll, X, who now is the proud possessor of four children. — Don Kitchin, V, is back at the Stute. He intends to make that his scene of occupation this summer. — William Snow, XV, is still about Boston and still attached to his reversible collars. — A. P. Ames writes in from Manila, Philippines, that he is enjoying his work in the technical end of the lubricating oil department and wishes to be remembered to the 1919 men in the States.

Ev Doten writes from Muskegon, Michigan, where he is connected with the Muskegon Motor Specialties Co. He has recently gone through an operation for appendicitis and is now travelling the road of recovery. Best of luck, Ev!

Maurice E. Goodridge, XV, is with the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. and is at present located at New Haven, Conn. — Arthur R. Ford writes from Jersey City that in November, 1918, he was in the Turbine Department at the Lynn Works of the General Electric Company. B. H. Southwick joined him there later. At present Ford is with the Sneed Iron Works at Jersey City handling test work and design of the cushion drive for motor cars. — Word has reached us from E. W. Hills' family that his regiment is still in Germany. — Phil L. Rhodes was married to Miss Mary Helen Jones, on June 15, at Newark, Ohio. He is at present located at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. Congratulations, Phil. — Mason S. Noyes writes us from the Young Men's Christian Association, Pottstown, Pa., that he is very busy there with the Union Shipbuilding Co. With the same company and located at Baltimore are also "Dusty" Rhodes and Carlos Krebs. — A. W. Hough is now designing submarines at the Electric Boat Co., New London, Conn. — A. Lundquist is at present in the Hull Drafting Room at the Boston Navy Yard. — G. W. Cann is now with the General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.

Noyes says: "I think you'll agree with me that Pennsylvania ought to be located somewhere up near the 'Hub,' especially during reunion week, but I think the Keystone State has the 'Old Colony' skinned on scenery."

"Oh, Mr. Marshall!" as the clever Madame Dressmaker said in "Irene."

From the Boston Advertiser: "Marshall C. Balfour has married Miss Margaret Hunter of Macon, Georgia, daughter of one of the wealthiest families of the South. The couple are on their way to Switzerland where Mr. Balfour will assume the duties of major in the Red Cross." Bal couldn't even give our alumni reunion his moral support. Nevertheless Bal, receive our heartiest congratulations and may your path be one of thornless roses.

From New Rochelle, New York, comes the announcement of the engagement of Charles B. Malloy, II, to Miss Gladys Hearn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Hearn of that city. Another from Hampton, Nova Scotia, announces the marriage of Arthur W. MacFarland, II, to Miss Regina Brooks, on Wednesday, June 16, 1920.

News has reached headquarters from Phil R. Thompson that Al Richards is married and residing at 675 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. — Jimmy Reis writes from the University Club at Gary, Indiana, that he is still turning out the gray metal, also that at some of their parties it appeared as though they moved up the better half of the state of Georgia. Jimmy ran into Web Shippey in Chicago and claims that Web is now located there. — Fred Barney is still to be seen about the Tech Club in New York City. He is at present working very hard and is connected with the Sales Department of the National Carbon Co. — Ep Meader is with the White Truck Co. and is still knocking around the big city. He still knows all the leading ladies by their first names and spends considerable of his time finding them out.



THE JUNIOR STEWARD
AT WORK



THE SENIOR
STEWARD
AT WORK



"JOHN",
JUNE 20,
1920



"PEN" AND "LOBBY"



"LEON AND DUD"